

## SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

## Succession of PRINCES in this Century.

Emperors of Germany.		Kings of England and Scotland.		Kings of France.		Kings of Spain.	
RODOLPH II. to	1611	ELIZABETH, to	1603	HENRY IV. to	1610	PHILIP III. to	1621
MATTHIAS, to	1618	JAMES I. to	1625	LOUIS XIII. to	1643	PHILIP IV. to	1665
FERDINAND II. to	1636	CHARLES I. to	1649	LOUIS XIV. to	1700	CHARLES II. to	1700
FERDINAND III. to	1656	———— II. to	1685	and beyond.			
LEOPOLD, to	1700	JAMES II. to	1688				
and beyond.		WILLIAM and MARY, } 1694					
		to					
		WILLIAM III. to	1700				
		and beyond.					
Czars of Russia.				Kings of Poland.		Kings of Portugal.	
				SIGISMUND, King of } 1632		PHILIP III. of Spain, to	1640
				Sweden, to		JOHN, to	1651
				ULADISLAUS VI. to	1647	ALPHONSO, to	1667
				JOHN CASIMIR, to	1670	PETER, to	1700
				MICHAEL WISNO-		and beyond.	
				WISKI, to	1673		
				JOHN SOBIESKI, to	1696		
				AUGUSTUS II. to	1700		
				and beyond.			
Kings of Denmark.		Kings of Sweden.					
CHRISTIAN IV. to	1649	SIGISMUND, to	1604				
FREDERICK III. to	1670	CHARLES IX. to	1611				
CHRISTIAN V. to	1699	GUSTAVUS ADOL-	1632				
FREDERICK IV. to	1700	PHUS, to					
and beyond.		CHRISTINA, to	1654				
		CHARLES X. Gus-	1660				
		TAVUS, to					
		CHARLES XI. to	1697				
		CHARLES XII. to	1700				
		and beyond.					

## Characteristic of the SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

This Century may be truly said, from its very Commencement, nearly to approach to a Resemblance of modern Times, whether considered in a commercial or a political Light, either in Respect of Riches, Knowledge, or Religion. In general, it will be seen that, towards the Close of it, Commerce is gradually advanced to almost its very Zenith of Perfection. Navigation, Arts mathematical, manufactural, nautical, and mechanical, Agriculture, Architecture, and Plantations are almost marvelously improved.—The Interests of the several Kingdoms and States of *Europe* more intimately investigated, and better understood than in any former Age.—Almost all the *commercial, banking, and metallic* Companies of *Europe* are established nearly as at present subsisting; the great and principal Increase of the Commerce of *England* and *Holland* is effected.—The *Hanse-Towns* lose their Trade more and more to the *Dutch* and *English*.—The *Turkish* naval Strength begins to decline.—The Trade from the several Countries of *Europe* to *East-India* brought to great Maturity, especially by the *English* and *Dutch*, who, to the very Close of this Century, may be said to possess much the greatest Part of the naval Commerce of *Europe*.—Naval Architecture is also brought to great Perfection.—The general Balance of national Commerce better understood; though, very probably, it will never be reducible to a direct Demonstration.—Commercial Treaties between different Nations are better understood, in this Century, to be of the last Importance to their mutual Prosperity.—The Importance of the low Interest of Money, and the true intrinsic Value of Coin, is much better and more generally than formerly understood.—Many new Inventions and Projects are set on Foot.—*London's* Suburbs greatly enlarged every Way, from the so much greater Increase of *England's* Commerce.—Legal Interest of Money in *England* is reduced.—The excellent Navigation-Act of the *Rump* Parliament is afterward legally confirmed, as being founded on just Principles, and sundry Improvements are at different Times made therein.—Many excellent new Productions are brought to *England*, and naturalized there.—*England's* most excellent Royal Society, for the Improvement of natural Knowledge, is established, and followed by those of several other Nations.—The Revenue of *England* vastly increased, as is also its royal Navy and mercantile Shipping, and likewise all its Manufactures.—New *English* Plantations formed in *America*, and the old ones much improved.—*France* also is greatly improved in Commerce, Manufactures, Colonies, and Shipping.—Sundry unsuccessful Expeditions are attempted from *Europe* for finding the *North-west* and *North-east* Passages to *China* and *India*.—Money-banking takes its original Establishment and Increase in *England*.—Commercial Liberty is legally and firmly established also in *England*.—*France's* wicked and impolitic Persecution and Expulsion of her Protestant Subjects makes great Alterations in Favour of the Commerce and Manufactures of most other Countries of *Europe*.—*England* makes a great and successful Reformation of her Silver Coin.—*Russia's* first great Monarch, *Peter*, makes vast Improvements in his extensive Empire.—And almost every Part of *Christendom*, toward the Close of this Century, is endeavouring to push into Commerce and Manufactures, whilst, at the same Time, *England's* Commerce and Shipping continue very visibly to prosper and increase.

1601

The very last Day of the XVIth Century having given Birth and Form to the first *English East-India* Company, the Members thereof immediately raised the Sum of 72,000*l.* though not in one Joint-Stock or common Capital, as in succeeding Times, there having been no Joint-Stock in this Company till the Year 1613. They, this Year, sent out their first Fleet for *India*, commanded in chief by Capt. *James Lancaster*; having one Ship of 600 Tons, one of 300, two of 200 each, and one of 130 Tons, as Victualler to the whole Fleet, carrying 480 Men, and 27,000*l.* in Money and Goods, the Remainder of the said 72,000*l.* being entirely absorbed in the Purchase of these Ships, and for Artillery, Ammunition, Provisions, &c. but Queen *Elizabeth* did not live to see the Return of this Voyage. At *Acheen*, in the Isle of *Sumatra*, they laden

The first Voyage of the *English East-India* Company.

Pepper



*Pepper* for some of their Ships; but not meeting with enough, and failing thence for the Streight of *Malacca*, they found Lading enough by their Capture of a *Portuguese* Ship of 900 Tons, laden with Calicoes, &c. and failing thence to *Bantam*, they delivered Queen *Elizabeth's* Letter and Presents to its King, as they had before done the like to the King of *Acheen*, and from both those Kings they received Letters and Presents for Queen *Elizabeth*, and had Privileges granted to our Company by both Kings also. So, having settled Factors at *Bantam*, they sailed homeward, and arrived in the *Downes* in *September*, 1603, having made this first Voyage prosperously in two Years and seven Months.

A. D.  
1601

Six early Objections against, and Answers in B=half of the *English East-India Company's* Trade.

Sir *William Monson*, in his *Naval Tracts*, observes, that even before Queen *Elizabeth's* Death, and upon the *East-India* Company's sending out their first Fleet before-mentioned, the *East-India* Trade was written against in *England*, and was also briefly answered, under the following Heads, viz.

I. Its exhausting our Treasure.

" *Answered*. We may, by this Trade, draw as much Silver from other Countries as we send to *India*," [since amply verified.]

II. It will destroy our Mariners by the great Difference of Climates.

" *Answered*. As long Voyages breed the best Mariners, this of *East-India* will rather increase than diminish their Number.

III. It will be the Decay of our Shipping by the Worms, unless sheathed with Lead.

" *Answered*. So far from this, it will be the Increase of our Shipping, by maintaining eight or nine Ships of each 1000 or 1200 Tons, which are larger than any we now use, and which, on Occasion, may be of greater Service to the Nation than all the other Shipping of *London*."

IV. It will obstruct the Vent of our *Woollen Cloth*, in Return for which we now take Spices, &c. from *Turkey*, which our *East-India* Trade, bringing more cheap to us, will prevent.

" *Answered*. This Inconveniency will fall alone on the *Turkey* Company, whose Spices, &c. come to us at the third Hand, whereas they will now come to us at the first Hand from *India*."

V. And with respect to the Objection, that more *Spices* will be brought home than we can vend;

" *Answered*. Our own Nation, the East Country, and *Russia*, will consume more than we can bring home."

VI. It was also objected, that the Source of our *East-India* Trade was the secret Malice of some against the *Turkey* Company.

" *Answered*. If the *East-India* Trade proves beneficial, it ought to be pursued, without regarding private Grudges; and Men would not venture such great Stocks in it, if they did not think it so."

" To these Objections" (says Sir *William Monson*) " the Answers are, in the main, just, after twenty-five Years Experience;" [he first wrote his *Naval Tracts*, Anno 1625] but he adds, " That the Bane of that Trade, in his Time, was, I. Their having treble the Number of eight or nine Ships at first proposed for this Trade, thereby over-cloyed; whereby also, II. the Prices of *East-India* Merchandize were enhanced there. III. It drew mighty Stocks of Money to maintain it, whereby all the Kingdom imputed the Scarcity of Money to it."

With respect to the before-exhibited Answers to the six Objections against an *East-India* Trade we may briefly note, that the Answer to the first is, in our Days, put much stronger, viz. That the Re-exportation of *East-India* Goods brings back a much greater Balance from foreign Nations, than all the Bullion we send to *India*. And with relation to the fifth, the *Dutch* Company having soon after mastered the Coasts of the Isle of *Ceylon*, in which alone by far the best *Cinnamon* is produced; and the Isle of *Amboyna*, being the best for *Cloves*; and the *Molucco* Isles for *Nutmegs* and *Mace*, the *English* Company have long since been excluded from those Spices at the first Hand; only *Pepper* abounding in so many different Parts of *India*, our Company must ever deal largely in that Spice, as it ever will probably be in most general Demand all over the World by all Ranks and Conditions of People. Yet it is confessed, that the Assertion in the Answer to the sixth Objection is far from being conclusive with respect to the general Benefit, since there may be sundry Branches of Commerce very beneficial to the Merchant, which may be, at the same Time, pernicious to the Public.

The *English East-India* Company is of such Importance, as to merit, from Time to Time, a particular Regard in this Work.

As the Trade from *England* to *East-India*, is become of so great Importance to the Public, and employs so vast a Capital, we shall throughout the remaining Part of our Work take special Cognizance of all Debates and Reasonings for and against it, and of all the material Alterations and Changes in it.



A. D. 1601 Till the Beginning of this XVIIth Century, *Angeliüs á Werdenbagen*, already so often quoted, observes, (Tome II. Pars 6. P. 19.) "That some of the Hanse-towns made regular annual Voyages up the *Mediterranean* Sea, as far as *Venice*; and more particularly the *Hamburgers*, to their great Profit, so long as the *Dutch* abstained from the said Trade. But when once those of *Amsterdam* fell into that Trade, they quite wormed the *Hanseatics* out of it; insomuch, that at length the *Hamburgers* had no other Trade left to them with *Venice*, but to sell their large Ships there, and then to return home over Land."—This Author farther says, "That they formerly traded also to *Florence*, *Genoa*, and *Messina*, for Silk, in Exchange for their Corn. And the Ships of *Lubeck*, *Wisnar*, and *Straelsund*, were then also wont to frequent the Ports of *Spain*, till supplanted therein also by the more dextrous *Hollanders*."

*Wheeler*, the Advocate for, and Secretary to the *Merchant-Adventurers* Company of *England*, and the Antagonist of the *Hanseatics*, and who wrote in this Year 1601, pleases himself not a little, "That the latter were then so much decayed in Power and Strength, as that the State need not greatly to fear them.—For as the Causes which made the Hanse-towns of Estimation and Account in old Times, were the Multitude of their Shipping and Sea-trade, whereby they stored all Countries with their Eastern Commodities, [*i. e.* naval Stores, Flax, Hemp, Linen, Iron, Copper, Corn, &c.] and served Princes Turns with their large and stout Ships in Time of War: We shall find at this Time, that they have in a Manner lost both the one and the other long ago, when compared with what they formerly were.—And if her Majesty should forbid all Trade into *Spain*, after the Example of other Princes, they would in short Time be quit of the rest; for that Trade is their chiefest Support at this Instant.—Besides, of the seventy-two confederate Hanse-towns, so much vaunted of, what remains almost but the Report? And those which remain, and appear by their Deputies, when there is any Assembly, are they able, but with much ado, to bring up the Charges and Contributions, &c. for the Defence and Maintenance of their League, Privileges, and Trade, in foreign Parts and at Home? Surely no!—for most of their Teeth are out, and the rest but loose, &c."

The main Aim of this sensible Author was, to confute the Allegations of the Hanse-towns at the *German Dyet*, That the Company of *Merchants-Adventurers* was a proper Monopoly; as well as the Attempts at Home of the separate Traders, who were equally that Company's Opponents.

We have, in the preceding Century, seen both *English* and *Dutch*, not only visiting the *East Indies*, but navigating round the terraqueous Globe: But the first Account we meet with of any *French* Ships fitted out for *East India*, is in this Year 1601; when a Company of Merchants of *St. Malo* sent two Ships thither; one of which was cast away at the *Maldivé* Isles. *Leval*, who writes this Account, and all the rest of the Crew, were saved, but were kept Prisoners there some Time, and afterwards got home to *France*: But he gives no Account of the Success of the other Ship.

Although what we have, in different Parts of this Work, already exhibited, concerning the *English Merchant-Adventurers* Company, may seem sufficient to explain its Nature, as being merely what is known in *England* by the Name of a *Regulated Company*, yet we thought a farther authentic Description of it, by the before-named *Wheeler*, their Secretary, might, once for all, be acceptable: *Viz.*

"The Company consists of a great Number of wealthy Merchants of divers great Cities, and maritime Towns, &c. in *England*; viz. *London*, *York*, *Norwich*, *Exeter*, *Ipswich*, *Newcastle*, *Hull*, &c. These of old Time linked themselves together, for the Exercise of Merchandize, by trading in Cloth, Kerfies, and all other, as well *English* as foreign Commodities, vendible abroad; whereby they brought much Wealth home to their respective Places of Residence. Their Limits are, the Towns and Ports lying between the River of *Somme* in *France*, and along all the Coasts of the *Netherlands* and *Germany*, within the *German* Sea: Not into all at once, at each Man's Pleasure, but into one or two Towns at most within the said Bounds, which they commonly call the *Mart* Town or Towns, because there only they stapled their Commodities, and put them to Sale, and thence only they brought such foreign Wares as *England* wanted, and which were brought from far by Merchants of divers Nations, flocking thither to buy and sell as at a Fair. The *Merchant-Adventurers* do annually export at least 60,000 white Cloths, worth at least 600,000 *l.* and of coloured Cloths of all Sorts, Kerfies, Bays, Cottons, Northern Dozens, and other coarse Cloths, 40,000 Cloths more, worth 400,000 *l.* in all one Million *Sterling*; beside what goes to the *Netherlands* from *England* of Woolfells, Lead, Tin, Saffron, Coney-skins, Leather, Tallow, Alabaster, Corn, Beer, &c.—And our Company imported, viz. of the *Dutch* and *German* Merchants, *Rhenish* Wines, Fustians, Copper, Steel, Hemp, Onion-seed, Iron and Copper Wire, Latten, Kettles, Pans, Linen, Harness, Saltpetre, Gun-powder, and all Things made at *Nuremberg*, [*i. e.* such as Toys, small Iron Ware, &c.] Of the *Italians*, all Sorts of Silks, Velvets, Cloth of Gold, &c. Of the *Easterlings*, naval Stores, Furs, Soap, Ashes, &c. Of the *Portuguese*, Spices and Drugs. With the *Spanish* and *French* they (*i. e.* the Staple of *Antwerp*) had not much to do, by Reason that our *English* Merchants have had a great Trade directly to *France* and *Spain*, and so serve *England* directly from thence with the Commodities of those two Countries. Of the *Netherlanders* they buy all Kinds of Manufactures, Tapestry, Buckrams, white Thread, Intle, Linen, Cambricks, Lawns, Madder, &c. *Philip* the Good, duke of *Burgundy*, and Sovereign of the *Netherlands*, the Founder of the Order of the *Golden Fleece*, gave the *Fleece* for the Badge of that Order, in Consideration of the great Revenue accruing to him from the Tolls and Customs of our Wool and Woollen Cloth."



Provision for the  
Poor of *England*,  
first enacted to be  
collected as at pre-  
sent.  
With Remarks.

After sundry ineffectual Laws enacted in *England*, for the Relief of the Poor, it was not till this XLIII<sup>d</sup> Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, that a Law passed (Cap. 2.) for nearly the present Method of collecting the Poores Rates, by Overseers in every Parish. Yet, notwithstanding the various Alterations and Amendments which our Laws relating to the Poor have undergone, it is still the great Complaint, even at this Day, of every observing Person, that the Poor might be taken Care of at a much lower Expence than by the present Method; and that the shameful Nuisance of common Beggars and Vagabonds, might also be effectually prevented, were a solemn Committee of Gentlemen and Merchants, with one or two able and *honest* Lawyers, to undertake the truly arduous, though not absolutely impracticable Task, with Patience and steady Resolution.

A. D.  
1601

Another *Dutch*  
Voyage to *Engl* *Ind*  
*a*.

In this same Year, thirteen Ships failed from *Amsterdam* for *East-India*, and returned (after various Adventures) in Safety home.

The first *English*  
Statute concern-  
ing *Assurance* of Ships  
and Merchandize;  
which, however,  
shews its great An-  
tiquity.

In the said Year 1601, we have a Statute of the XLIII<sup>d</sup> of Queen *Elizabeth*, (Cap. XII.) *For awarding Commissions to bear and determine Policies of Assurances made among Merchants.*—In the Preamble to which Statute are the following Words: “Whereas it hath been Time out of Mind an Usage amongst Merchants, both of this Realm and of foreign Nations, when they make any great Adventure, (specially into remote Parts) to give some Consideration of Money to other Persons, (which commonly are in no small Number) to have from them Assurance made of their Goods, Merchandizes, Ships, and Things adventured, or some Part thereof, at such Rates, and in such Sort, as the Parties *Assurers* and the Parties *assured*, can agree; which Course of Dealing is commonly termed *A Policy of Assurance*: By Means of which, it cometh to pass, upon the Loss or perishing of any Ship, there followeth not the Undoing of any Man, but the Loss lighteth rather *easily upon many*, than *heavily upon few*; and rather upon them that adventure not, than upon those that adventure; whereby all Merchants, specially of the younger Sort, are allured to venture more willingly and more freely. And whereas heretofore, such Assurers have used to stand so justly and precisely upon their Credits, as few or no Controversies have risen thereupon; and if any have grown, the same have from Time to Time been ended and ordered by certain grave and discreet Merchants, appointed by the Lord Mayor of *London*.—Until of late Years, that divers Persons have withdrawn themselves from that arbitrary Course; and have sought to draw the Parties assured to seek their Monies of every several Assurer, by Suits commenced in her Majesty’s Courts, to their great Charges and Delays.” For Remedy whereof, it was now enacted, “That the Lord Chancellor [or Keeper] do award one general or standing yearly Commission, for the determining of Causes on Policies of Assurances, such as now are, or hereafter shall be entered within the Office of Assurances within the City of *London*.—This Commission to consist of the Judge of the Admiralty, the Recorder of *London*, two Doctors of the Civil Law, two common Lawyers, and eight discreet Merchants, or to any five of them.—Which Commission shall have Authority to determine all Causes concerning Policies of Assurance in a summary Way;—who shall summon the Parties;—examine Witnesses upon Oath, and imprison Disobeyers of their Decrees. They shall meet weekly at the Office of Insurance, on the West Side of the *Royal Exchange*, for the Execution of their Commission, without Fee or Reward.—And any such as may think themselves aggrieved by their Determinations, may, in two Months, exhibite his Bill in Chancery for a Re-examination of such Decree,—provided the Complainant do first lay down to the said Commissioners the Sum awarded;—and that the Lord Chancellor or Keeper may either reverse or affirm the first Decree, according to Equity and Conscience:—And if he decrees against the Assurers, double Costs shall be awarded to the Assured. *Lastly*, No Commissioner shall be either Assurer or Assured.”

This Law sufficiently demonstrates, that at this Time there was a great Increase of foreign Commerce in *England*.

*Assurance*, or *Insurance* of Ships and Merchandize on the Seas, is of great Antiquity, even as far back as the Reign of the Emperor *Claudius Caesar*.

The Sea Laws of *Oleron*, (as far back as *Anno* 1194) treat of it.

It seems to have been in Use in *England*, upon the Revival of Commerce, somewhat earlier than on the Continent. “And *Antwerp*, though in its meridian Glory, learned it from *England*. And whereas, (says *Malynes’s Lex Mercatoria*) the Meetings of Merchants in *London* were held in *Lombard-street*, [so called because certain *Italians* of *Lombardy* kept there a *Pawn-house*, or *Lombard*, long before the *Royal Exchange* was built] all the Policies of Insurances at *Antwerp*, which then were, and now [1622] yet are made, do make mention, *That it shall be in all Things concerning the said Assurances, as was accustomed to be done in Lombard-street in London; which is imitated also in other Places of the Low Countries.*”

*Senatus* compli-  
mental Invitation to  
all *English* Mer-  
chants, not in a Mo-  
nopoly, to reside  
and trade thither.

In the 16<sup>th</sup> Tome, P. 408, of the *Fœdera*, we have a Record taken from the *Cotton Library*; being a Letter from the Senate and Consuls of *Staden*, to some great Man of Queen *Elizabeth’s* Court, (not named) “requesting him to assure that Queen of their Readiness again to receive the *English Merchant-Adventurers* to reside in their Town, as formerly they did; provided there be no Monopoly, or College [as they stile it] of the said *Merchant-Adventurers*; since they have learned from the Imperial Court, that they are there become more favourable toward the *English*; and that it is the *Monopoly alone* which the Emperor’s Mandate struck at, as what the *Hanseatics* opposed.—In the mean time, all *English* Merchants in general may freely resort to *Staden*.” These *Hanseatics* complained with a very ill Grace against *Monopolies*, who for three Centuries



A. D. 1601 Centuries past had been the greatest Monopolists in *Europe*. Wherefore this Letter from *Staden* seems to have been merely a complimentary one.

In Page 414 to 421, of said 16th Tome of the *Fadera*, (the Wars of *Ireland* having drained much of the Money of *England*) Queen *Elizabeth* thought it best to coin Shillings, Six-pences, Three-pences, and Halfpence, of a baser Alloy than the *English Sterling* Coins, which she sent into *Ireland*, as the only proper Coins to pass there.---And she also erected an Office of Exchange between *England* and *Ireland*, for exchanging the said new Money with *Sterling* Monies of *England*;---appointing the Cities of *London*, *Bristol*, and *Chester*, in *England*, and *Dublin*, *Cork*, *Galway*, and *Carickfergus*, in *Ireland*, to be Places where the Offices of Exchange were to be kept, and where twenty Shillings *English* Money were to be exchanged for twenty-one Shillings *Irish*.

Queen Elizabeth coins baser Silver Money for Ireland.

In this same Year 1601, King Henry the Fourth of *France*, an able and penetrating Prince, published an Edict for reducing the public or national Interest of Money in that Kingdom, down to 6  $\frac{1}{2}$  per Cent. That King therein observes, I. "That high Interest had ruined many good and ancient Houses. II. That it had obstructed both Commerce, Tillage, and Manufactures; many Persons, through the Facility of their Gain by *Usury*, or Interest of Money, choosing rather to live idly in good Towns, on their Income arising therefrom, than to labour in the more painful Employments in liberal Arts, or in Husbandry."

King Henry IV. of France prudently reduces national Interest to 6  $\frac{1}{2}$  per Cent.

One would naturally have apprehended, that *England*, a Nation now of considerable Commerce, should have seen the great Usefulness of low Interest for Money, sooner than *France* would have perceived it: Yet the Fact was quite otherwise; for our Interest was not reduced from ten to eight, till the Year 1624; nor from eight to six per Cent. till fifty Years after this Time. Thus, sometimes we find one Nation of People wiser in some particular Point than another, from whom we should more reasonably and naturally have expected it; just as we see one particular Person often excel (in one certain Point) another Person, who, in other Respects, may generally far exceed him in Abilities.

Remarks hereon, with respect to *England's* Interest of Money, still at 10 per Cent.

The wise and penetrating Queen *Elizabeth* of *England*, ever ready to redress the Grievances of her People, had heard of grievous Complaints against Monopolies, which, in this same Year 1601, were come to a great Height, and were petitioned against to the House of Commons: Whereupon, before she was actually addressed, she readily annulled most of those Grants, leaving the rest to the due Course of Law; which drew an Address of Thanks to her from the House of Commons.

Monopolies suppressed by Queen Elizabeth.

We have shewn under the Year 1597, that the *Scots* had gradually brought their Coins of Pounds, Shillings and Pence, down to a tenth Part of the Value of those Denominations in *England*. And in this same Year 1601, according to the late accurate Mr. *Ruddiman*, [in his *Prefatio ad Andersoni Thesaurum, Diplomatum, et Numismatum Scotiae. Edinburgi, 1739, folio.*] the final and fixed Settlement was made of the Proportion between the Coins, or rather Denominations of Coins of the two *British* Nations. "For, by an Order of the Privy Council of *Scotland*, Anno 1601, all the Coins of *Scotland* were called into the Mint, and recoinced into new Species; the Gold into the fineness of twenty-two Carrats, and the Silver of eleven Pennyweight. Out of an Ounce of Gold of this new Coin they coined thirty-six of their nominal Pounds; and out of an Ounce of Silver, they coined three *Scottish* Pounds, or sixty Shillings *Scottish* Money: So that now the Proportion between *English* and *Scottish* Money was as twelve is to one. And such it remained to the happy Union of the two Kingdoms, Anno 1707, when all the Money of *Scotland* was called in, and coined into *English* or *Sterling* Money. By that Determination, or Order of Council, we also see, that the Proportion between Gold and Silver in *Scotland* was then also as twelve is to one."

The final Settlement of the Proportion between the Monies of *England*, and those of *Scotland*.

"Thus," (continues *Ruddiman*) "the Money of *Scotland* was gradually raised in its extrinsic Value to no less than 36 Times its original Value, in the Reign of their King *David* the First; whilst the *English* Money, from the *Norman* Conquest, (when a Pound in Tale was a Pound, or twelve Ounces in Weight) has been raised to only about three Times that original Value."

How much the Monies of *Scotland* have been raised from their original Value.

"And the Money of *France* has been gradually increased in nominal Value, since the Time of *Charlemagne*, [Anno 800] (when twenty Shillings, or Sols *French*, weighed a Pound or twelve Ounces) to above sixty Times its original Value, i. e. a *Livre*, or nominal Pound *French*, scarcely now," [i. e. 1739] "contains a sixtieth Part of its original Quantity of Silver. And if we were strictly to search into the State of the Money of other *European* Nations, as the *Germans*, *Dutch*, *Italians*, &c. we should find that very great Changes have also happened as to the present nominal Value of their Coins, compared to what they were originally."

And the like of the Monies of *England*, since the Conquest.

How much the Monies of *France* have been raised beyond their original Value, since the Reign of *Charlemagne*.

"The Causes of those great Alterations have been sundry; such as, I. The Necessity or Covetousness of Princes, who caused a greater Quantity of Alloy, or base Metal, to be mixed with the Silver in coining, than was just."

The Causes or Grounds of the great Alterations in the Value of Monies in *Europe*.

II. The over-valuing of Gold in respect of Silver. For Instance, if in *Scotland*, Gold was more valuable than in *England*, *France*, and other Countries, then would their Silver Monies be exported to those Countries, to exchange for Gold; which Exportation causes an Increase of the Value of the Silver Coins.



“ III. Another Cause of the enhancing the nominal Value of the *Scottish* Money, was the free Currency permitted to all Manner of foreign Coins, of various Goodness and Alloy; whereby the People were not readily able to judge of their Value, and therefore often over-valued their own Coins. A D. 1601

“ IV. On the other Hand, it sometimes happened, that the *Scots* having a Scarcity of Money of their own, and therefore supplying themselves with the Coins of foreign Nations, did over-value those foreign Coins, which depressed the Value of their own Coin, and which was therefore exported to foreign Countries; whereby, in the End, those Coins of their own were raised higher than they should have been.

“ V. A *fifth* Cause of enhancing the Value of their Coins, was the clipping, and otherwise fraudulently diminishing thereof, before the milled Money came into Use.

“ VI. The *sixth* and last Cause of enhancing the Coin, is when the *Balance of Trade* is against any Country. For, if in any Year, or Number of Years, a Nation imports more Merchandize in Value from abroad, than they export of their own native Commodities into foreign Parts, the Balance in the End must be paid in the Coin of such Nation to foreign Countries; whereby their own Coin will be enhanced, if that Balance continue for any considerable Time to be against them.

*England's* great Care of its Coin is the Reason of its having been less enhanced than that of other Nations.

“ These Causes” (says our learned Author) “ are not confined to *Scotland* or to *France* alone; but are common to all other Countries, where the like Errors are suffered.” Mr. *Ruddiman* highly and justly commends the Care taken in *England* to prevent Abuses and Mistakes in relation to their Coin; particularly in preventing the Currency of foreign Coins there. Whence it has happened, that the Money of *England* has been less enhanced than in other Nations.

“ It is needless to enlarge on the Hurt done to many Families, by the great enhancing of the Coins of any Country, seeing it is so obvious. What, for Instance,” (adds our Author) “ can be plainer, than that an annual Money Composition in Perpetuity, made in the Reign of King *James IV.* of *Scotland*, when six Pounds *Scottish* Money were equal to one Pound *Sterling*, must now yield but one half to the Receiver, when the Proportion between the Money of the two Nations is as *twelve* to *one*.”

In one of the Essays in Sir *Robert Cotton's* Remains, (as we have elsewhere noted) he long before this made a like Remark with respect to Crown Rents, fixed at a limited Sum in Money, in old Times, when a Pound of Silver by Tale was equal to *twelve* Ounces by Weight.

King *James's* laudable Design of reforming the *Highlands* of *Scotland* proves abortive.

“ During a small Period of Tranquillity in *Scotland*, King *James* endeavoured to civilize the *Highlands* and the Isles, a Part of his Dominions almost totally neglected by former Monarchs, though the Reformation of it was an Object highly worthy of their Care.—Three Towns, which might serve as a Retreat for the industrious, and a Nursery for Arts and Commerce, were appointed to be built in different Parts of the *Highlands*; one in *Cantyre*, another in *Lochaber*, and a third in the Isle of *Lewes*: And in order to draw Inhabitants thither, all the Privileges of Royal Burghs were to be conferred upon them. But that King's Attention being soon after turned to other Objects, [meaning Queen *Elizabeth's* Sickness and Death] we hear no more of this salutary Project.” [*Robertson's* History of *Scotland*, Vol. II. Parts of P. 240--1--2, printed Anno 1759. 1602

Captain *Weymouth's* fruitless Attempt for a North-west Passage to *China*.

The *Russia* and *Turkey* Companies did, in the Year 1602, join in sending out two Fly-boats, of seventy and sixty Tons, with thirty-five Men, victualed for eighteen Months, for the then popular Purpose of finding a Passage to *China* and *India*, by the North-west. Captain *George Weymouth* was Commander in chief. He returned home in *July*, having gone no farther North than the Latitude of 63 Deg. 53 Min. And the *North-west Fox* says, that he neither discovered nor named any Thing more than *Davis* had done in his three Voyages, *Annis* 1585-6-7, neither went he so far north.

Queen *Elizabeth's* excellent Instructions to her Ambassadors going to treat with the *Danish* Court on commercial Points.

In the 16th Tome of the *Fœdera*, P. 425, we have Queen *Elizabeth's* excellent Instructions (in *English*, Anno 1602) to the Lord *Ewre*, Sir *John Herbert*, and Dr. *Dum*, her Plenipotentiaries at *Bremen*, for treating with those of *Denmark*, concerning Peace and Commerce; viz.

“ I. Whereas there are certain Treaties in the Reigns of King *Henry VII.* and King *Henry VIII.* with the Crown of *Denmark*, wherein certain Places and Ports in *Denmark* and *Norway* are assigned to our *English* Subjects, for the Trade of *Fishery*, Habitation, and such-like, which our Merchants at present are debarred the Use of; you shall omit the special naming thereof, contenting yourselves rather to obtain for our Merchants a *free Trade and Dealing* in the King's Dominions, and every Part thereof, in general Terms: The Intention of this Treaty being to establish good Amity between us and our loving Brother” [King *Christian IV.*] for ever: As also some good Means of [commercial] Intercourse for our Subjects.

“ II. And with respect to *Intercourse*, [*i. e.* Commercial Correspondence by Treaty] you are to understand, that our Merchants use very little Trade in the Dominions of *Denmark*. Yet, in general Terms, Mention is to be made of kind intreating our Subjects on both Sides, with Liberty to trade, paying the ordinary Duties:

“ III. For



A. D.  
1602

" III. For coming, going, and abiding; and (which most imports our Subject) for the Interchange of our Merchants with the *East-Countries* through the Passage of the *Sound*; as also of our Merchants of *Muscovy* by the *Wardhuys*; and of the Fishing of *Iceland* and *Wardhuys*.

" As to the Passage of the *Sound*, our Merchants have long since, by their humble Supplications, declared unto us, that they are very much abused there, as well by daily Increase of Exactions, as by the Uncertainties of the Duties required,—with taking light Occasions to stay them,—searching their Ships, and confiscating their Goods. Toll in the *Sound*, the *English* ill treated about it.

" IV. You may farther declare, that as Customs are grounded upon Acknowledgment of Regality,—for Protection,—Permission for coming in and out,—for maintaining deep Bays and Lights,—for repairing of Ports, Banks, &c. so use they to be urged with some Proportion to the Ground thereof, ever leaving Means to the Merchant-Adventurer for Recompence of his Venture and Travail; and that Tolls, otherwise taken, are rather esteemed wilful Exactions than due and just Customs.—And seeing, both by former Treaties, and for Safety in that Passage," [the *Sound*] "Tolls must be paid, wherein, doubtless, you shall find them very strict," (the best Part of that King's Revenue arising from such Perquisites) "we leave you to confer with the Merchants, what may be wrought for their reasonable Satisfaction. General Grounds for the original imposing of Customs.

" First, concerning the *Hundredth Penny*, it is against all Reason, that it should be otherwise rated than according to the Valuation which appeareth by Certificates from the Magistrate whence the Goods came, and not in that Place where he should be both Judge and Jury. Particular Grievances and Impositions on our Merchants passing the *Sound*.

" Secondly, It is a most unjust Thing, that the Merchant should be put to the Proportion of Entry of every Particular in every Pack, otherwise than by Certificate as aforesaid.

" Thirdly, That in case of Concealments, the mixed Goods be not confiscated, but only what is concealed, or some double or treble Value thereof; for it is a great Violence, that Merchants Goods shall be forfeited for Mariners Faults; and it is contrary to two Articles of the Treaty of 1490.

" Fourthly, There must also be a Moderation of Measure of the *Lasts* and the *Last-Geld*.

" Fifthly, For Passage of the Company of *Muscovy*, there was a particular Contract made, Anno 1583, at the humble Suit of the Merchants; whereunto, for the Time, we gave our Consent, with some Modification." [This was to pay a Toll for our *Russia* Company's Ships passing by the *North Cape* to *Archangel*, that Company being, by Concession, obliged to pay the King of *Denmark* 100 *Rose-Nobles* yearly, for passing the Sea between *Norway* and *Iceland* in their Voyages to *Archangel*; the Pretence for which was, that the *Danish* Court had lost 100 Times more than that Sum in the Toll of the *Sound*, by the new Navigation to *Archangel*, instead of the old one to *Narva*, as is set forth in the Letter from the Queen's said Plenipotentiaries to her Privy-Council this same Year from *Bremen*, needless here to be exhibited. [*Ibidem*, P. 478.]

" But it is very unreasonable Servility, to look for such a Power over another Monarch, in a Sea of such Dimensions as is between his Countries and *Iceland*, when it is well known, that none of our Ships do ever come within Sight of Land. We" (adds the Queen) "may as well impose the like Toll upon all Ships of his Country that shall pass through any of our Channels, or about our Kingdoms. Concerning the Fishing at *Wardhuys*," [at the *North Cape*, where, the very Summer preceding, the *Danes* had seized and confiscated the Ships of *Hull*, for fishing thereabout without a Licence from them] "and in the Seas of *Iceland*,—The Law of Nations does allow of fishing in the Sea every where, as also for using the Coasts and Ports of Potentates in Amity for Traffic, and for avoiding of Danger from Tempests." [How different is this Language from that of her next two Successors, and of *Selden's Mare clausum*, &c. It is probable that *Grotius*, when he wrote his *Mare liberum*, had not seen these Instructions and Arguments, otherwise he would have availed himself thereof in that Work.] "Wherefore, no Licence ought to be insisted on, as in old Treaties, for fishing, &c. on that Coast; for it cannot be admitted, that the Property of the Sea, at what Distance soever, is consequent to the Banks, as it happeneth in small Rivers, where the Banks are proper to divers Men; for then it would follow, that no Sea were common, the Banks on every Side being the Property of one or other." Fishing in the Sea is common to all.

To all which the *Danish* King replied in this same Year, in a Letter to the Queen, by quoting the Authorities of old Treaties between *England* and *Denmark*, which Queen *Elizabeth* would not allow to be of any Force in her Days. That King, moreover, in his Turn, complains to her of the Depredations committed by certain *English* Ships on those of *Denmark*. (*Ibidem*, P. 441 to 446.) The *Danish* King's Replication.

Upon the whole, the Queen's Instructions are so extremely well penned, and the Reasonings so just, for her Non-observance of the obsolete restrictive Treaties of old Times, that, it is humbly apprehended, they may even be found useful to Ministers and Ambassadors of the present and future Times in similar Cases, commercial and nautical. Remarks on the above-recited Instructions from Queen *Elizabeth*.

In the said Tome XVI. P. 436, of the *Fædera*, Queen *Elizabeth* issued a Proclamation, "prohibiting her Subjects from pirating on the Ships and Merchandize of Nations in Alliance with her, under Pretence of their belonging to *Spain* and *Portugal*," [which shews the before-mentioned Complaint of the King of *Denmark* not to have been without Ground] "and for regulating the Sale of Prizes, &c." Queen *Elizabeth*'s Proclamation against the People's pirating.



The French sail up the River of St. Lawrence to Canada.

Chavin, from France, now sails up the great River of St. Lawrence to Canada; but he made no Settlement there till the following Year.

A. D. 1602

All the separate Dutch East-India Companies united and incorporated by the States, with the sole Trade for twenty-one Years.

The Plurality of East-India Partnerships or Societies, at this Time formed in Holland, creating much Disorder and Clashing in that Commerce, the States-General summoned before them all the Directors of those Companies, and obliged them to unite, for the future, into one sole Company; to which united Company the States granted by Patent, or Placard, the sole Commerce to East-India for twenty-one Years, from the 20th Day of March, 1602; and their now joint capital Stock consisted of 6,600,000 Guilders, (or about 600,000*l.* Sterling) which Sum the English Translation of the French Treatise, touching the East-India Trade, Anno 1664, makes equal to 7,920,000 French Livres, though in our Days it would amount to a great deal more; whereupon, they sent out, in this same Year, a Fleet of fourteen Ships for India, to very great Advantage. This Joint-capital Stock was proportioned in the following Manner, viz.

Amsterdam to have one Half of the said Capital, and twenty Directors.  
Middelburg one Fourth of it, and twelve Directors.  
Delft, Rotterdam, Enchuyfen, and Hoorn, each one sixteenth Part, and seven Directors; making in all sixty Directors from all those Places. Or more minutely, by other Accounts,

						Guild.	Stiv.	Pen.
Subscribed by	Amsterdam	-	-	-	-	3,687,038	6	8
	Middelburg	-	-	-	-	1,306,655	4	0
	Delft	-	-	-	-	470,962	10	0
	Rotterdam	-	-	-	-	174,562	10	0
	Hoorn	-	-	-	-	268,430	10	0
	Enchuyfen	-	-	-	-	541,562	10	0
Total subscribed						6,449,211	10	8

Each of which Places elected a Number of Directors, sent out a Number of Ships, and received Returns, all proportioned to the Sums thus subscribed; and at each of those Places there is an East-India Office, called their Chamber.

Queen Elizabeth's Proclamation against new Buildings in the Suburbs and Neighbourhood of London.

In the sixteenth Tome of Rymer's *Fœdera*, (P. 448) we have a Proclamation of Queen Elizabeth's, in this same Year 1602, after the unaccountable Humour of that Age, in foreseeing Dangers that have never yet happened, nor are ever like to happen, from an Increase of the Suburbs of the City of London, though at present much more considerable than in her Days: And all that can be said for her Zeal herein, is, that the greatest Judgments are sometimes biased by popular Mistakes and Clamour. The common Objection, *That the Head* [i. e. London] *was become too large for the Body*, [i. e. England] first began to be made about this Time, and has been frequently started since on various Occasions, we apprehend without solid Grounds, the Increase of Buildings in London being purely the Consequence of an Increase of our general Commerce. *Vide* also what we have remarked on Queen Elizabeth's Proclamation, Anno 1580. She therein says, "That foreseeing the great and manifold Inconveniencies and Mischiefs which daily grow, and are like more and more to increase unto the State of the City of London, and the Suburbs and Confines thereof, by Access and Confluence of People to inhabit the same, not only by Reason that such Multitudes could hardly be governed by ordinary Justice to serve God and obey her Majesty, without constituting an Addition of more Officers, and enlarging of Authorities and Jurisdictions for that Purpose; but also, could hardly be provided of Sustentation of Viſtual, Food, and other like Neceſſaries for Man's Relief, upon reasonable Prices: And finally, for that such great Multitudes of People inhabiting in small Rooms, whereof many be very poor, and such as must live by begging or worse Means; and being heaped up together, and in a Sort smothered, with many Families of Children and Servants in one House or small Tenement, it must needs follow, if any Plague, or other universal Sickness come amongst them, it would presently spread through the whole City and Confines, and also into all Parts of the Realm."

For Remedy whereof, "She commands all Manner of Persons to desist and forbear from any new Buildings of any House or Tenement within three Miles of any of the Gates of London,—and only one Family to inhabit one House.—And having, in the 22d Year of her Reign, published certain useful Orders and Decrees for enforcing her then Proclamation," farther corroborated by Act of Parliament in the 35th Year of her Reign, [*vide* Annum 1580, and also 1593] yet the said Mischiefs daily increasing, through the Negligence of Magistrates, &c.—she now commands the Lord-Mayor of London, &c. faithfully to execute the following Articles, viz. "I. and II. Articles the same with those in the Statute of the 35th of this Queen, already exhibited under the Year 1593.]

" III. Such Tenements as have been divided within these ten Years in the foresaid Limits, the Inmates to be avoided presently, if they have no Estate for Life, Lives, or Years yet enduring; and for such as have such Estate or Term, then as the same shall end, the Tenement to be reduced to the former State.

" IV. All Sheds and Shops shall be pulled down that have been erected within seven Years past.

" V. Empty Houses, erected within seven Years past, shall not be let to any, unless the Owner shall be content that they be disposed of for some of the Poor of the Parish that are destitute of Houses, at such Rents as they shall allow.

" VI.



A. D. 1602 "VI. Building on new Foundations, which are not yet finished, shall be pulled down." With fundry other Regulations, not material enough for us to transcribe.

The Remarks subjoined to the two former Restraints, (*Annis* 1580 and 1593) we apprehend to be sufficient for this also, to which therefore we refer the Reader.

In this sixteenth Tome of the *Fœdera* (P. 453 *et seq.*) we find, by Letters from the Emperor Rodolph II. "That the *Hanse-Towns* were now willing to enter into an amicable Treaty with Queen Elizabeth, to which (he says) he understands the Queen not to be averse. And the Emperor appoints the Treaty to be held at *Bremen*, notwithstanding his own imperial Mandate, Anno 1597, with the Concurrence of the German Dyet, against the *Monopolist* Company of the *English Merchant-Adventurers*, who, in that Year, resided at *Staden*, commanding them to depart the Empire in three Months Time."

The Emperor in vain interposes with Queen Elizabeth, in Behalf of the *Hanse-Towns*.

But the Queen and Nation were become too wise to let those *Hanseatics* return again to their old Methods of Commerce in *England*, now so greatly interfering with the Commerce of her own People.

*Ibidem*, P. 464, after some sharp Letters passing between Queen Elizabeth and King Christian IV. of Denmark, concerning the Exactions and Depredations mentioned under the preceding Year, they at length mutually agreed to send their Plenipotentiaries to *Bremen*, where the Queen had two Treaties to manage at the same Time, neither of which came to any Thing. She gave, beside, an Order to her said Plenipotentiaries, for mediating, in her Name, between the Count of *East-Friseland* and the Town of *Embsen*, then at deadly Variance with their said Sovereign.

Two Treaties at *Bremen* between Queen Elizabeth, viz. one with *Denmark*, and one with the *Hanseatics*, prove abortive. The Town of *Embsen* at Variance with their Count.

At that Congress, the *Danes* strenuously insisted on the *English* paying the new *Tolls* in the *Sound*, and on the *Last-Gelt's* being continued; also for our *Russia* Company's continuing to pay the 100 *Rose-Nobles* yearly, for passing the North Seas to *Archangel*; and also, that the *English* shall not fish at *Ferroe* Isle, *Iceland*, nor *Wardhouse*, without a Licence from *Denmark*; and so the Congress broke off.

All which Pretensions, excepting the *Toll* in the *Sound*, are long since wisely dropped by the *Danish* Court, as Points equally unreasonable and impracticable, in later and more knowing Times, to be insisted on.

The *Danes* have long since given up all their old Pretensions, excepting the *Toll* in the *Sound*.

After sixteen Years Suspension of any Attempts from *England* of colonizing in, or even of sailing to *America*, occasioned by the former unsuccessful and fatal Endeavours of *Raleigh*, &c. in the latter Part of the last Century, Captain *Gosnol*, who was an expert Sailor, and had been employed in those former Attempts, did, in this Year, make a Voyage towards the Coasts of *Virginia*, where he traded with the *Indians* for *Peltry*, *Sassafras*, *Cedar-Wood*, &c. in Latitude 42, on the Coast of what is now called *New-England*; but hitherto all the Coast of *North-America*, from *Florida* northwards, as far as Men knew, was, by the *English*, called *Virginia*, so named by Sir *Walter Raleigh*. On *Martha's* Vineyard (an Island so named by him) he sowed *English* Corn, which he saw come up kindly, and returned home, making a prosperous Voyage.

A trading Voyage to *Virginia*.

For his Credit it ought to be related, that he was the first *Englishman* who found out the more northerly and shorter Course to the Coasts of *North-America*, without sailing (as hitherto) to the *West-Indies*, and through the Gulph of *Florida*; which, beside the great Compass about, was also much more dangerous, more especially in passing that Gulph. And in the Year following, two *Bristol* Ships traded there, as did also Capt. *Gilbert* from *London*, with the *Indians*, and also with those of *St. Lucia*, *Dominica*, *Nevis*, and *St. Christopher* Isles, not yet planted.

Captain *Gosnol* was the first who found the shortest Course of sailing to *North-America*.

In this last Year of Queen Elizabeth's Reign, one more Expedition was set on foot against the Coasts of *Spain*, where, with eight of the Queen's Ships, and some hired ones, commanded by Sir *Richard Levison* and Sir *William Monson*, the *Spanish* Flota was unsuccessfully attacked: Yet they had better Success in attacking a Number of Ships in the Haven of *Cezimbra*, two of which they destroyed, and from thence carried home a rich Carrack, worth a Million of Ducats. Soon after, seven of the eight Ships which had escaped from *Cezimbra* were destroyed near *Dover* by Sir *Robert Mansel*.

The last naval Expedition against *Spain* in Queen Elizabeth's Reign.

1603 After innumerable Distractions, many Rebellions and Insurrections, and much Confusion, the intire Pacification of *Ireland* was this Year effected, by the absolute Submission of the grand Rebel *Tyrone* to Queen Elizabeth's Mercy, just at the expiring of that Princess; he not knowing (says Sir *James Ware's* History of *Ireland*) that the Queen died six Days before. During Queen Elizabeth's Reign, (says Sir *John Davies*) she sent over more Men, and spent more Treasure to save and reduce *Ireland* than all her Progenitors since the Conquest. At this great Queen's Death, (says Sir *William Monson*, in his Naval Tracts, P. 294, speaking of the Increase of Trade and Navigation) there were not above four Merchant-Ships in *England*, of 400 Tons each.

*Ireland* intirely reduced to the Obedience of *England*.

*English* Merchant-Ships, the Magnitude of them at this Time.

The Death of the incomparable Queen Elizabeth happened on the 24th of March, 1603, [N. S.] It is needless, and also foreign to our Purpose, to observe how much and how universally she was regretted by her Subjects as well as by Foreigners. She was (says *Tibullus*, Lib. 129) the most glorious and happiest Woman that ever swayed a Scepter. What more immediately concerns us in this Work has been already sufficiently exhibited in just Commendation of her, upon her Accession to the Crown. We shall only add, that although, in After-Reigns, *England's* foreign Commerce, Navigation, and royal Navy, as well as our Home Manufactures, were considerably increased,

Queen Elizabeth's Death.



increased, as was also the Case of the rest of *Europe*, yet to her we undoubtedly are indebted for so wisely laying the great and solid Foundation, upon which the succeeding Superstructure was raised. The Accession of *Scotland* to the Crown of *England* has undoubtedly proved a great Benefit to the latter, not only as thereby a most dangerous Back-door was for ever shut against *France*, or any other foreign Enemy; but likewise, as it has largely supplied *England* with stout and able Men, both for the Land and Sea Service, beside other Benefits needful to be enlarged on. But with regard to *Scotland*, King *James's* Accession was undoubtedly detrimental to that People in sundry Respects. It carried away the Court, their principal Nobility and Gentry, as well as foreign Ministers, and many other Strangers; whereby the trading People were deprived of much Money thereby wont to be spent in that Country.—It considerably decreased the Demand for both foreign and Home Commodities.—It also decreased the Number of their People, and thereby created Discontent; all which, however, were afterward well made up to *Scotland* by a Communication of the *English* Trade and Colonies to *Scotland*, the Result of the more happy consolidating Union, *Anno* 1707.

A. D.  
1603

The Consequences of King *James's* pacific Disposition at his Accession, and during his whole Reign, in respect of Commerce and Plantations.

King *James* I. having, at his Accession to the Crown of *England*, called in all his own Ships of War, as well as our then numerous Privateers, which the *English* Merchants, during Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, had so successfully employed against *Spain*, and by which they had done infinite Damage to the Commerce of that Nation, he thereby put an End to the gallant warlike Exploits of our People, declaring himself to his People to be *at Peace with all the World*. That pacific Disposition in this King, so often (and perhaps too truly) termed pusillanimous, did, however, give a breathing Time, and an undisturbed Opportunity to our mercantile and colonizing Adventurers, to plant and gradually to improve the Colonies of *Virginia*, *New-England*, *Bermudas*, and *Newfoundland*; (if the last, even at this Day, may properly and deservedly be termed a Colony) as also to make a considerable Progress in the Trade to the *East-Indies*. The royal Navy too was increased in his Reign to almost double the Number of Queen *Elizabeth's* own Ships of War, viz. from thirteen to twenty-four Men of War. The largest of Queen *Elizabeth's* Ships, at her Death, consisted of 1000 Tons, carrying but 340 Mariners and 40 Cannon, and the smallest of 600 Tons, carrying 150 Mariners and 30 Cannon, beside smaller Vessels, occasionally hired of private Owners.

Size of Queen *Elizabeth's* Ships of War.

Salaries to the Earl of *Cumberland*, as Keeper of the *West* and *Middle* Marches, and Governor of *Carlisle*;

The first Record in the *Fadera* (Tome XVI. P. 507 et seq.) of his Reign, for our Purpose, is his Grant of the Office of Keeper of the *West* Marches towards *Scotland* to George Earl of *Cumberland*, with a yearly Salary of 600 Marks for himself, and 10*l.* for each of his two Deputies; moreover, 500 Marks *per Annum* as Warden of the *Middle* Marches, and 100 Marks yearly, as Governor of *Carlisle*, with 10 Marks yearly for the Pay of each of the 20 Soldiers who were the Garrison of that City.

and Salaries of royal Physicians, Apothecaries, and Surgeons.

More Salaries, (*ibidem*, P. 513) 40*l.* yearly to Gilbert *Primrose*, his principal Surgeon, and 40 Marks as Serjeant-Surgeon, with all other Emoluments of both Stations, "as well of *Wax-Candles* of our Household, as of *Wine*, *Ale*, &c." [*Tam de la Bougie in Court Hospitii nostri, quam Vini, Cerevisie, &c.*] Also (P. 514) to Dr. *John Craigie*, his principal Physician, 100*l.* *per Annum*, with the said Emoluments.

Also, (P. 522, *eodem Anno*) 40*l.* yearly to his Apothecary in ordinary, (*John Clavee*) with like Emoluments.

Also, (P. 532) the said Gilbert *Primrose* had another Salary of 50 Marks, as Surgeon to the Prince of *Wales*; and *Clavee* had 50*l.* Salary, as Apothecary to the Queen, the Prince, and the other Children of the King.

Lastly, (*ibidem*, P. 537) Dr. *Martin Schorzer* had 100*l.* Salary, as Physician to the Queen.

King *James* declares against Monopolies, yet afterward gives Encouragement to them.

In this same Year 1603, King *James* issued a Proclamation for annulling of several Monopolies, and at the Opening of his first Parliament spoke sharply against them, although afterward he gave great Encouragement to them.

The Lord High Chancellor of *England's* Appointments from the Crown.

In the same Year 1603, (and in the said Tome XVI. P. 541, of the *Fadera*) we have an Order of King *James* I. for all the Allowances to his Lord High Chancellor, *Egerton*, (now created Baron of *Ellesmore*) viz.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1. For Wages, Diet, Robes, and Liveries for himself and the Masters of our } Chancery; (as former Chancellors have had) <i>per Annum</i> , the Sum of - - - - -	542	15	—
2. For his Attendance in our Star-Chamber, 50 <i>l.</i> <i>per Annum</i> for each Term - - - - -	200	—	—
3. More, <i>per Annum</i> , - - - - -	300	—	—
4. For twelve Tons of Wine yearly (5 <i>l.</i> <i>per</i> Ton) - - - - -	60	—	—
5. For Wax, by Virtue of his Office, - - - - -	16	—	—
Total,	1118	15	—

Wine at 5*l.* *per* Ton.

*France* further greatly improves her *Silk* Manufacture.

According to *Thuanus*, (Lib. 129) King *Henry* IV. of *France*, in this Year of Peace and Tranquillity to that Kingdom, first set about the augmenting of that Nation's Stock of Wealth, by farther encouraging all Sorts of Manufactures in general, but in a most particular Manner the *Silk* Manufacture. After that judicious Author has given the History of *Silk's* being first brought to *Constantinople* by *Justinian*, in the sixth Century, and thence to *Sicily* several Centuries later, from whence it soon spread all over *Italy*, and thence next into *Spain*; at length it got into *France*, where,



1603 D. where, in the Reign of King *Francis I.* it prospered in *Touraine*, and yet more in *Provence*, and at *Lyons* and *Avignon*, but could not succeed farther northward, as we have already noted under the Years 1589 and 1599.

“ That King” (says *Thuanus*) “ saw that it was in vain to prohibit the Exportation of Gold and Silver, unless those Things were made and improved at Home, the Want of which had hitherto principally occasioned the said Exportation.—That the Wear of *Silk* Cloathing was, in his Time, become so common, (more especially amongst the Fair-Sex) that they despised the Use of *Woollen*, so universally and frugally worn by their Ancestors; and that hereby much Money was sent out of the Kingdom for the Purchase of the said wrought *Silk*. Wherefore; the King not only set about the propagating of the Worms for the spinning of *Raw Silk*, but, which was of greater Benefit to the Public, the manufacturing of the same. The *Silkworms* he got yearly from *Spain*, concerning the Management of which he caused Books to be written in *French*, for the general Instruction of his People.”

King Henry IV. of France's Motives for setting on Foot a *Silk* Manufacture;

“ That King also procured Workmen from *Flanders* for a Tapestry Manufacture, in which Country it had long greatly flourished. The Manufacture of fine Earthen-Ware he introduced into *France* from the *Netherlands* also. He revived the Glass-Houses which had been first set up in King *Henry II.*'s Time, in Imitation of those at *Venice*.—He also set up a Linen-Manufacture.—That King's magnificent Improvements in his Buildings, Gardens, &c. were suitable to his great Genius. He also made Rivers navigable; and his Attempt to unite the *Loire* and the *Seine*, at a vast Expence, was very praise-worthy, though unsuccessful.”

as also Tapestry, Earthen Ware, Glass-making, and a Linen Manufacture, &c.

It was not till this Year 1603, that the *French* began to settle any where within the Bay of *St. Lawrence*, in the Country called *Canada* or *New-France*, on the North Side of that great River, near the Place named *Trois Rivières*, but got not so high as *Quebec* till the Year 1608. They proceeded to settle on the North Side only of that River, between *Quebec* and *Montreal*, till 1629, when Sir *David Kirk* reduced the whole to the Obedience of King *Charles I.* of *England*.

*Canada* not settled by *France* till this Year, and not on the North Side of *St. Lawrence* River for many Years after.

In this Year 1603, the weekly Bill of Mortality at *London* began to be regularly kept as in our Days; yet many of those Bills, in earlier Times, have been lost.—And even the Bills, in their most modern Condition, afford us but an imperfect Conjecture of the Magnitude of *London*, as comprehending only or mostly the Christenings and Burials of those of the established Church, although the Dissenters of all Denominations be a numerous Body of People. Those also which are buried in *St. Paul's* Cathedral, in the Abbey-Church at *Westminster*, in the *Temple*-Church, the *Rolls* Chapel, *Lincoln's-Inn* Chapel, the *Charter-House*, the *Tower* of *London's* Church, and some other Parts, are said to be intirely omitted. Before the last Plague of 1665, the yearly Bills were much more frequently filled with that Disease than, to our Comfort, they have been since, owing, probably, to the more airy and open Rebuilding of *London* after the great Conflagration in the Year 1666, and the greater Plenty of sweet Water. Possibly our Statesmen may chuse to have the Magnitude of *London* remain undetermined, otherwise, how easily could this Defect be remedied, by only a very few Lines, by Way of Clause, in any Act of Parliament.

Mortality Bills of *London*.

“ *Westminster* and *London*” (says *James Howell*, in his *Londinopolis*, published Anno 1657) “ were once above a Mile asunder; but, by insensible Coalition and Recruit of People, they came at last to be united. The Union with *Scotland* (Anno 1603) did not a little conduce to make this Union of *London* and *Westminster*; for the *Scots* multiplying here mightily, nestled themselves about the Court; so that the *Strand*, from *Mud* Walls and thatched Houses, came to the Perfection of Buildings as now we see.”

The Increase of Buildings between *London* and *Westminster* gradually unite these two Cities into one great Contiguity.

By an Act of Parliament of the first Year of King *James I.* Anno 1603, (Cap. xviii.) against the Importation of foreign corrupt Hops, or of brewing with such, it appears, that there were then Hops produced in Abundance in *England*. It appears, however, by this Act, that they were not as yet in such great Plenty as in our Days, seeing it makes heavy Complaints of the Sophistication of foreign Hops, in the Sacks of which were found great Quantities of Stalks, Powder, Sand, Straw, &c. for increasing their Weight; “ by Means whereof,” (says this Act) “ the Subjects of this Realm have been of late Years abused, &c. to the Value of 20,000*l.* yearly, beside the Danger of their Healths.”

Hops growing in *England* at this Time in considerable Quantities.

In this same first Year of King *James I.* the House of Commons [Statute xxxiii.] granted him for Life a Subsidy of Tonnage and Poundage, for the Guard of the Seas, in so abject a Stile, [the Words, *your Majesty's poor Commons*, being frequently repeated] and so unworthy of the Spirit of free-born *Englishmen*, that it is the less to be wondered at, that his Son and Successor made so free with this Subsidy, without consulting his People.

The House of Commons's abject Stile, in granting King *James* the Subsidy of *Wool* and *Tonnage* and *Poundage*, &c.

The Tonnage Duty was 3*s.* for every Ton of Wine, and 1*s.* for an *Ann* of *Rhenish* Wine.

Tonnage and Poundage, what it is.

The Poundage was 1*s.* on every 20*s.* Value of Goods exported and imported, *Woollen* Cloths exported excepted; as also Fish exported, taken by *English* Subjects.

By this same Act, they granted him 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* on every Sack of *Wool* exported, and the like for every 240 *Woolfells*, to be paid by Aliens only, who shall also pay 2*s.* for every 20*s.* Value of *Pewter* exported by them. Yet the following Year, King *James*, by Proclamation, prohibited the Exportation of *Wool*, which, indeed, it was now high Time to do, our own Manufacture of it being now so considerable, and so much sent into foreign Parts, as to employ or work up all, or near all, our own *Wool* at Home.

Yet King *James*, the next Year, 1604, absolutely prohibited the Exportation of *Wool* by his Proclamation.



The *English* and *Dutch* settle at *Surat*, in Spite of the malicious Opposition of the *Portuguese*.

About this Time, the *English East-India Company* first settled their Factory at *Surat*, in the Province of *Cambaya* or *Guzuratte*, and were soon followed thither by the *Dutch*: And here, at first, the *Portuguese*, (as in all other Parts of *India*) pretending to the sole and exclusive Commerce to *India*, were very troublesome to both *English* and *Dutch*, by seizing of their Ships and Merchandize, and murdering of their People. Yet, in the End, both those Nations, but more especially the *Dutch*, took a complete Revenge on the *Portuguese* in *India*.

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The *Europeans* have much increased the Cities and benefited the Countries of *East-India*, by their Commerce.

We may, on this Occasion, briefly remark the very great Benefits which both the Cities and Potentates of *East-India* have reaped from the coming of the *Europeans* thither; and more especially the Dominions of the *Mogul*, by the great Increase of his Customs, and of his Towns and Sea-ports. Even this famous Town of *Surat*, though now the first Port of the Continent of *India* for maritime Commerce, was little better than a Village till that Time, though since containing above 200,000 Souls.—The *Europeans*, moreover, have instructed the *East-Indians* in many Sorts of Manufactures, &c. and more particularly in their building of better and faster Ships.

The *Dutch* first land at *Ceylon*, which excites the Jealousy of the *Portuguese*.

The *Portuguese* in *India* had been in Possession of the Coasts of the famous Isle of *Ceylon* (as we have related) ever since the Year 1505, when they erected their first Fort at *Columbo*, where the best Cinnamon on Earth grows. *Zeares*, the *Portuguese* General, obliged the Emperor, or King of *Ceylon*, to agree to an annual Tribute, to be paid to *Emanuel*, King of *Portugal*, of 124,000 Pound Weight of Cinnamon, twelve Rings set with most precious Stones, and six Elephants, (according to *Baldens*'s Account, who was a *Dutch* Preacher at *Ceylon*, from his original Copy, printed at *Amsterdam*, Anno 1672, and published in the third Volume of *Churchill*'s Collection of Voyages, P. 573) as, on the other Hand, the *Portuguese* were thereby bound to assist that Emperor (as they called him sometimes, though at other Times they called him only King of *Candy*, from the Place of his usual Residence) against all his Enemies. But the *Moors* settled in *Ceylon*, being jealous of the *Portuguese*, began to influence that Emperor against them, whereby Peace and Friendship were interrupted; nevertheless, the *Portuguese*, in Spite of all Opposition, did at length fortify themselves quite round that extensive Island. The *Hollanders*, however, doomed to be the perpetual Scourge of the *Portuguese* in *India*, first landed here Anno 1603, and went to *Candy*, the Capital of that Isle, to wait on the Emperor, in order for contracting a Friendship with him, whereby the Jealousy of the *Portuguese* was excited, though they were not so soon supplanted as their Fears suggested.

The *Dutch East-India Company* divides 15 per Cent. on their Capital.

Their *East-India Company* sent out this Year twelve Ships, which, however, miscarried in attempting *Mozambique* and *Goa*; yet they took several *Portuguese* Ships.—They also drove the *Portuguese* from *Amboua* and *Tidore* in the *Moluccos*. This Year their Company divided 15 per Cent. on their Capital of 6,459,841 Guilders.

Sir *Walter Raleigh*'s very judicious Remarks to King *James I.* on the Supineness of *England*, and the Industry of the *Dutch* and *Hanse-Towns*, in Matters commercial.

At this Time, Sir *Walter Raleigh* laid before King *James* a small Essay in Manuscript, intitled, *Observations concerning the Trade and Commerce of England with the Dutch and other foreign Nations*; but being not much regarded at that Time, he got it once more laid before that Prince a little before his Execution, probably in Hopes of Pardon. Its main Drift was to demonstrate the Foundation of the five following Propositions, or how many Ways *England* supinely suffered other Nations (who had little or no Means or Materials of their own to work upon) to carry away the Trade of the World.

As, “ I. That *Foreigners*,” [he meant principally the *Hollanders*] “ by the Privileges they allowed to Strangers, drew Multitudes of Merchants to live amongst them, and thereby enriched themselves.

“ II. By their Storehouses or Magazines of all foreign Commodities, wherewith, upon every Occasion of Scarcity, they are enabled to supply other Countries, even those from whom they brought those very Commodities.

“ III. By the Lowness of the Customs of those foreign Nations,” [here he still means the *Dutch*.]

“ IV. By the Structure or Roominess of their Shipping, holding much Merchandize, though sailing with fewer Hands than our Ships could, thereby carrying their Goods much cheaper to and from foreign Parts than *England* can; whereby the *Dutch* gain all the foreign Freights, whilst our own Ships lie still and decay, or else go to *Newcastle* for Coals.

“ V. Their prodigious Fishery, of which they make such vast Returns yearly.”

After these five Propositions, he goes on to remark on the Freedom from Custom, allowed by the *Dutch*, for any newly-erected Trade.—“ That even in *France* all Nations may freely buy and sell, there being free of Custom outwards twice or thrice in the Year.—That at *Rochel*, and in *Britany*, there is free Custom all the Year round;—and also in *Denmark*, excepting between *Bartholomew-Tide* and *Michaelmas*.—That the *Hanse-Towns* imitate the *Dutch* in the said wise Regulations, whereby they also abound in Riches and all Manner of Merchandize, have Plenty of Money, and are strong in Shipping and Mariners, some of their Towns having near one thousand Sail of Ships.

The *Hollanders* are the great Carriers by Sea for the rest of *Europe*.

“ That the *Dutch* and other petty States do ingross the Transportation of the Merchandize of *France*, *Spain*, *Portugal*, *Italy*, *Turkey*, and the *East* and *West-Indies*; all which they carry to *Denmark*,



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“ Denmark, Sweden, Poland, and other northern Parts, and bring back the bulky Commodities of those northern Regions into the said southern Countries.—Yet is England better situated than Holland for a general Storehouse as aforesaid.—No sooner does a Dearth happen of Wine, Fish, or Corn, &c. in England, than forthwith the Embdeners, Hamburgers, and Hollanders, out of their Storehouses, lade 50 or 100 Ships or more, dispersing themselves round about this Kingdom, and carrying away great Store of Coin and Wealth,— thus cutting down our Merchants, and decaying our Navigation, not with their natural Commodities, but with those of other Countries.

England better situated than Holland for being the general Storehouse of Europe.

“ Amsterdam is never without 700,000 Quarters of Corn, beside what they daily vent, though none of it be of the Growth of their Country; and a Dearth of only one Year, in England, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, &c. is justly observed to enrich Holland for seven Years after.— In the last Dearth six Years ago in England, the Hamburgers, Embdeners, and Hollanders supplied this Kingdom from their Storehouses; and, in a Year and an half, carried away from the three Ports of Southampton, Exeter, and Bristol, alone, near 200,000 *l.* and from other Parts of this Kingdom, (more particularly including London) it cannot be so little as 2,000,000 *l.* more, to the great Decay of your Kingdom, and impoverishing of your People, Discredit and Dishonour to the Merchants, and to the Land.

Amsterdam the great Storehouse for Corn for the Supply of all E. & W. in any Dearth.

“ They” [*i. e.* the Dutch, &c.] “ have a continual Trade into this Kingdom with 500 or 600 Ships yearly with Merchandize of other Countries, storing them up here, until the Price rise to their Minds; and we trade not with fifty Ships into their Country in a Year.”

It is observed very truly that England will be able to supply itself with all sorts of Merchandize.

He goes on to observe very truly, “ That unless there be a Scarcity, or high Prices, all Merchants avoid the Parts where great Impositions are on Merchandize; which Places are usually slenderly shipped, ill-served, and at dear Rates, often in Scarcity, and in Want of Employment for their People.—Whereas, the low Duties of the wise States above-named draw all Traffic unto them, and the great Liberty allowed to Strangers makes a continual Mart.—So that, whatever Excises, &c. they may lay upon the common People, they are sure ever to ease, uphold, and maintain the Merchants by all possible Means, thereby to draw the Wealth and Strength of Christendom to themselves. And although the Duties be but small, yet the vast Exports and Imports do greatly increase their Revenues; which vast Commerce enables the common People not only to bear the Burden of the Excises and Impositions laid on them, but also to grow rich.

“ In former Ages, the City of Genoa, as appears by their ancient Records and sumptuous Buildings, had a vastly extended Commerce, whither all Nations traded, being the Storehouse for all Italy and other Parts. But after they laid so great a Custom as 16 per Cent. all Nations left trading with them, which made them give themselves wholly to Usury; and at this Day we have not three Ships go thither in a Year.

Genoa's high Duty on Commerce ruined their Trade, and made them turn to Usury.

“ On the other Side, the Duke of Florence having, at Leghorn, laid small Customs on Merchandize, and granted them great Privileges; he has thereby made it a rich and strong City, and his State flourishing.”

The Contrast between Genoa and Leghorn, in Consequence of the Difference between high and low Duties on Merchandize. The immense Supply of the Market of Leghorn at this Time, illustrated.

Next, Raleigh comes to his favourite Point, the Fishery. “ The greatest Fishing that ever was known in the World is upon the Coasts of England, Scotland, and Ireland; but the great Fishery is in the Low-Countries and other petty States, wherewith they serve themselves and all Christendom.

“ I. Into four Towns in the Baltic, viz. Koningberg, Elbing, Stetin, and Dantzick, there are carried and vended in a Year between thirty and forty thousand Lasts of Herrings, which, being sold but at 15 *l.* or 16 *l.* the Last, is about 620,000 *l.* and we send none thither,

“ II. To Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and the Ports of Riga, Revel, Narva, and other Parts of Livonia, &c. there are carried and vended above 10,000 Lasts of Herrings, worth And we send none at all to those Countries.

“ III. The Hollanders send into Russia near 1500 Lasts of Herrings, sold at about 30 *s.* per Barrel, is And we send thither about twenty or thirty Lasts.

“ IV. To Staden, Hamburg, Bremen, and Embden are carried and vended of Fish and Herrings about 6000 Lasts, sold at about 15 *l.* or 16 *l.* per Last, And we none at all.

“ V. To Cleves and Juliers, up the Rhine to Cologne and Frankfort on the Maine, and so over all Germany, are carried and vended, of Fish and Herrings, near 22,000 Lasts, sold at 20 *l.* per Last (and we none) is

Carried over, 1,357,000

“ VI.



		l.	s.	d.	A. D.
Raleigh's Observations on Commerce	" VI. Up the River <i>Meuse</i> to <i>Maestrecht</i> , <i>Liege</i> , &c. and to <i>Venloo</i> , <i>Zutphen</i> , <i>Deventer</i> , <i>Campen</i> , <i>Swoll</i> , &c. about 7000 Lafts of Herrings, at 20 l.	Brought over, 1,357,000	0	0	1603
	" per Laft, (and we none at all) is - - - - -	140,000	0	0	
	" VII. To <i>Guelderland</i> , <i>Artois</i> , <i>Hainault</i> , <i>Brabant</i> , <i>Flanders</i> , <i>Antwerp</i> , and up the <i>Scheld</i> , all over the Arch-Duke's Countries, are carried and vended				
	" between 8000 and 9000 Lafts, at 18 l. per Laft, (and we none) is - - -	162,000	0	0	
	" VIII: The <i>Hollanders</i> and others carried off all Sorts of Herrings to <i>Roan</i> alone, in one Year, (besides all other Parts of <i>France</i> ) 5000 Lafts, (and we not 100 Lafts) is - - - - -	100,000	0	0	
Total Sterling Money, 1,759,000		0	0		

" Over and above these, there is a great Quantity of Fish vended to the *Streights*.—Surely, the Stream is necessary to be turned to the Good of this Kingdom, to whose Sea-Coasts alone God has sent these great Blessings and immense Riches for us to take.—And that any Nation should carry away out of this Kingdom yearly great Masses of Money for Fish taken in our Seas, and sold again by them to us, must needs be a great Dishonour to our Nation, and Hindrance to this Realm."

☞ This Account of the Magnitude of the *Dutch Fishery* was quoted sixty Years after this, by the grand Pensionary *De Witt*, in his *Interest of Holland*, as believing *Raleigh* had been at great Pains to inform himself thereof; which, coming from so great an Author, authenticates the other Parts also of this Representation.

Corn. *Raleigh* goes on to other Branches of the *Dutch Commerce*, viz. " That although the Abundance of Corn grows in the East Countries," [i. e. *Poland*, *Livonia*, &c.] " yet the great Storehouses for Grain, to serve *Christendom*, &c. in Time of Dearth, is in the *Low-Countries*," [of which enough has before been said.]

Wines and Salt. " The mighty Store of *Wines* and *Salt* is in *France* and *Spain*; but the great *Vintage*, and the Staple of *Salt*, are in the *Low-Countries*: And they send near 1000 Sail of Ships yearly into the East Countries with *Salt* and *Wine* only, beside what they send to other Places; and we not one Ship in that Way.

Timber. " The exceeding great Groves of *Wood* are in the East Kingdoms," [i. e. chiefly within the *Baltic*] " but the large Piles of *Wainscot*, *Clapboard*, *Pir*, *Deal*, *Masts*, and other Timber, are in the *Low-Countries*, where none groweth, wherewith they serve themselves and other Parts, and this Kingdom; and they have 5 or 600 great long Ships continually using that Trade, and we none at all.

Their dying and dressing our Wool and Cloth, and their Trade in our Lead and Tin. " The *Wool*, *Cloth*, *Lead*, *Tin*, and divers other Commodities, are in *England*; but, by Means of our Wool, and of our Cloth going out rough, undressed, and undyed, there is an exceeding Manufactory and Drapery in the *Low-Countries*, wherewith they serve themselves and other Nations, and greatly advance the Employment of their People at home, and Traffic abroad, and in Proportion suppress ours.

How vastly the *Hollanders* outdid *England* in their Commerce to the *Baltic*, and to *France*, &c. " We send into the East Countries yearly but 100 Ships, and our Trade chiefly depends on three Towns there, viz. *Elbing*, *Koningberg*, and *Dantzick*; but the *Low-Countries* send thither about 3000 Ships, trading into every City and Port-Town, vending their Commodities to exceeding Profit, and lading their Ships with Plenty of their Commodities, which they have 20 per Cent. cheaper than we, by reason of the Difference of the Coin; and their Fish yields ready Money. They" [the *Hollanders*] " send into *France*, *Spain*, *Portugal*, and *Italy* about 2000 Ships yearly with those East Country Commodities, and we none in that Course.

" They trade into all Cities and Port-Towns of *France*, and we chiefly to five or six.

Holland's vast Shipping. " The *Low-Countries*" (continues *Raleigh*) " have as many Ships and Vessels as eleven Kingdoms of *Christendom* have, let *England* be one. They build every Year near 1000 Ships, although all their native Commodities do not require 100 Ships to carry them away at once. Yet although we have all Things of our own in Abundance for the Increase of Traffic, Timber to build Ships, and Commodities of our own to lade about 1000 Ships and Vessels at once, (beside the great Fishing) and as fast as they make their Voyages might relade again; yet our Ships and Mariners decline, and Traffic and Merchants daily decay.

The *Russia* Trade of *England* and *Holland* compared. " For seventy Years together we had a great Trade to *Russia*," [there was a Trade with *Russia*, by the Way of *Narva*, long before the Voyage round the *North Cape* was discovered] " and even about fourteen Years ago we sent Store of goodly Ships thither; but three Years past we sent out four thither, and last Year but two or three Ships;—whereas, the *Hollanders* are now increased to about thirty or forty Ships, each as large as two of ours, chiefly laden with *English* Cloth, *Herrings* taken in our Seas, *English* Lead, and Pewter made of our *Tin*, beside other Commodities; all which we may do better than they. And although it" [*Russia*] " be a cheap Country, and the Trade very gainful, yet we have almost brought it to nought by disorderly



1603 A. D. " disorderly Trading. So likewise we used to have eight or nine great Ships go continually a fishing to *Wardhouse*, and this Year but *one*.

" God hath blest your Majesty with *Copper, Lead, Iron, Tin, Alum, Copperas, Saffron, Fells,*" The native Product (i. e. Skins) " and many more native Commodities, to the Number of about 100; and other and Manufactures of *England*.  
" Manufactures vendible, to the Number of about 1000; beside *Corn*, whereof great Quantities  
" of *Beer* are made, and mostly transported by Strangers; as also *Wool* and *Coals*.

" *Iron Ordnance*, a Jewel of great Value, far more than it is accounted, by Reason that no other Country (but *England*) could ever attain unto it, although they had attempted it with great Charge." *Iron Cannon* at this Time a peculiar Manufacture of *England*.

*Raleigh*, moreover, tells the King, " That there were about 80,000 undressed and undyed Cloths annually exported from *England*; whereby 400,000*l. per Annum*, for fifty-five Years past, [being above twenty Millions] has been lost to the Nation, which Sum, had the said Cloths been dressed and dyed at home, would have been gained, beside the farther enlarging of Traffic, by importing Materials for Dying, and the Increase of Customs thereon. Moreover, there have been annually exported in that Time, in *Bayes*, northern and *Devonshire* Kerfies, all white, about 50,000 Cloths, counting three Kerfies to one Cloth; whereby five Millions more have been lost for Want of dying and dressing.

" Our *Bayes* are sent white to *Amsterdam*, and there dressed, dyed, and shipped for *Spain, Portugal, &c.* where they are sold by the Name of *Flemish Bayes*; so we lose the very Name of our home-bred Commodities." All this, from so able a Person as *Raleigh*, might probably have set Alderman *Cockayne*, five Years after, on his unsuccessful Project for dying and dressing our Cloths before Exportation.

Speaking again of the Fishery, he asserts, " That the great Sea-business of Fishing employs near 20,000 Ships and Vessels, and 400,000 People yearly, upon the Coasts of *England, Scotland, and Ireland*, with sixty Ships of War, which may prove dangerous. The *Hollanders* alone have about 3000 Ships to fish with, and 50,000 Men are employed yearly by them on your Majesty's Coasts aforesaid; which 3000 Ships do employ near 9000 other Ships and Vessels, and 150,000 Persons more, by Sea and Land, to make Provision, to dress and transport the Fish they take, and return Commodities, whereby they are enabled yearly to build 1000 Ships and Vessels.

" King *Henry VII.* desiring to make his Kingdom powerful and rich by an Increase of Ships and Mariners, and for the Employment of his People, moved his Sea-Ports to set up the great and rich Fishery, promising them needful Privileges, and to furnish them with Loans of Money; yet his People were slack. That by only twenty Fishing-Busses, placed at one Sea-Coast Town, where no Ship was before, there must be to carry, re-carry, transport, and make Provision for one Bus, three Ships. Likewise every Ship setting on Work thirty several Trades. Thus those twenty Busses set on Work near 8000 Persons by Sea and Land, and cause an Increase of near 1000 Mariners, and a Fleet of eighty Sail of Ships in one Town, where none were before." With how ample a Fund did this great Man supply us for commercial History, for the Times he wrote in; and who, but—such a King, would have first imprisoned him for many Years, and at length deprived him of a Life so well spent in his Country's Service?

In the Conclusion, he strongly recommends what he calls a *State-Merchant*, from which he promises a great Increase of Commerce, Manufactures, Shipping, and Riches; yet, as far as appears from his general Account of it, it seems to be no more, than for the King to give him Leave to name a Number of Commissioners, to be vested by his Majesty with Authority to take Examinations upon Oath, and in other Respects to regulate Commerce to the best Advantage; which Scheme seems much the same with the present Board of Trade and Plantations, erected Anno 1696.

With regard to this whole excellent Essay of his on Commerce, it was a masterly one for the Time in which it was written; yet he is sometimes mistaken: For Instance, his Opinion for raising the nominal Value of our Coin above its intrinsic Value, or, in other Words, above the Price of Bullion in other Nations, which he thinks would be a Means to keep our Coin to ourselves; seeing it is now, in our Days, clearly understood, that it is only the real Quantity of pure Bullion which foreign Nations will regard in our Coins, and will deal with us accordingly. Yet in this Point *Raleigh* may be excused, when so lately as the Years 1695 and 1696, when the Silver Coins were so shamefully impaired as to require a general Re-coinage, an otherwise able and diligent Secretary of the Treasury fell into the like Mistake, as will be related in its Place.

His Theory is good, in respect of the great Advantages accruing to the Public, by the dying and fully dressing of all our Cloths before Exportation; nevertheless, we shall see Alderman *Cockayne's* Patent for that End, Anno 1615, prove unsuccessful, although those Arts have since been gained by us gradually, and without Force, which a compulsory Law in King *James I's* Reign could not effect. King *James's* Attempt also, Anno 1623, for erecting Granaries of Corn, in Imitation of *Holland*, proved abortive. The Fishery is much altered since *Raleigh's* Time: People, even in Popish Countries, are become more delicate in their Palates, and less fond of a *Salt-Fish* Diet; yet it must be allowed, that there is still a great Demand for salted Fish in many Countries.



Upon the whole, although some Part of this Essay may possibly lie under the Censure of Exaggeration, yet its historical and critical Remarks render it very deserving of a Place in this commercial History. A. D. 1603

A View of the Companies of *Mines-Royal*, and of *Mineral and Battery Works*, and the Rise of the *Mine-Adventurers Company*.

Beside the Establishment of a Company of *Mines-Royal*, erected in 1563, and another for Mineral and Battery-Works, *Anno* 1568, King *James I.* in this first Year of his Reign, incorporated the Earl of *Pembroke* and others, for better continuing the Corporation (of the 10th of Queen *Elizabeth*, *Anno* 1568) of the Society of *Mineral and Battery Works*; yet notwithstanding the Acts of Parliament of the 10th and 39th of *Elizabeth*, and sundry Grants of King *James* and of King *Charles I.* and II. with Prohibitions of foreign Iron-Wire and Wool-Cards; and that, *Anno* 1668, the Company of *Mines-Royal* was united to that of the *Mineral and Battery Works*, whereof Prince *Rupert* and the Earl of *Shaftsbury* were then elected Governors; two Acts of Parliament, nevertheless, (*Annis* 1689 and 1693) declared no Mines to be *Royal*, either of *Copper*, *Tin*, *Iron*, or *Lead*, even though Gold and Silver should be extracted therefrom; provided, however, that the Crown may have the Pre-emption of those Metals, paying for *Copper Ore* 16*l.* per Ton, *Tin* 2*l.* per Ton, *Iron* 2*l.* and *Lead* 9*l.* per Ton. These Acts greatly discouraged the above-named Societies, and gave Rise to the *Mine-Adventurers Company*, now also in a very languishing Condition in our Days.

Rates of Ale by Retail.

Things relating to Eatables and Drinkables were generally still above twice as cheap as in our Days. By a Statute of the first Year of King *James I.* Cap. ix. "No Victualler shall sell less than one full Ale Quart of the best Beer or Ale for one Penny, and two Quarts of the smaller Sort for one Penny."

Of Corn, when to be exported.

By another Statute of this Year, (Cap. xxv.) "When *Wheat* is not above 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per Quarter, *Rye*, *Pease*, and *Beans* 15*s.* and *Barley* and *Malt* 14*s.* per Quarter, they may be exported in *English Ships*, paying Custom 2*s.* per Quarter for *Wheat*, and 1*s.* 4*d.* for the other Kinds."

N. B. In the Alliance concluded, *Anno* 1603, at *Hampton-Court*, between King *Henry IV.* of *France* and King *James I.* of *Great-Britain*, chiefly for the Defence of the *United Netherlands* against *Spain*, there is nothing particular relating to commercial Matters. (As in Vol. II. P. 128 and 131, of the Collection of Treaties, *Anno* 1732.)

The *Hanse-Towns* make one more fruitless Attempt to recover their Immunities in *England*.

*Tbuanus*, (in Lib. cxxxi.) acquaints us, "That an Assembly of *Hanseatic* Deputies now appointed a solemn Embassy to foreign Nations, for the Renewal of their mercantile Privileges; it was in the Name of the Cities of *Lubeck*, *Dantzick*, *Cologne*, *Hamburg*, and *Bremen*. They first addressed King *James* of *Great-Britain*, who, because they brought no Letters from the Emperor, soon dismissed them."

In a Letter of Sir *Thomas Edmonds* to Sir *Ralph Winwood*, that King's Minister in *Holland*, (printed in the second Volume of his [*Winwood's*] Memoirs) we have the Privy-Council's final Answer to those Deputies of the *Hanse-Towns*, viz.

"That as their Privileges were heretofore adjudged to be forfeited, and thereupon resumed by the King's Predecessors, in respect of the Breach of Conditions on their Part, so it can no Way stand with the Good of the State, to restore them again to the said Privileges. And with this Answer they departed nothing contented."

The *Hanseatics* went thence to the Court of *France*, where they met with Abundance of good Words, but nothing else; and then they went to the Court of *Spain*, where, probably for the Emperor's Sake, they had some Success.

*England's* Treaty of Peace and Commerce with *Spain*.

King *James I.* having (as has been related) determined to make Peace with all Nations, we find, in the sixteenth Tome (P. 579) of the *Fœdera*, a Treaty set on Foot at *London* between his Ministers and those of King *Philip III.* of *Spain*, and of the Arch-Duke, *Albert*, and the Arch-Duchess, *Isabella Clara Eugenia*, for the *Netherlands*. What was then concluded relating to Commerce is in Substance, viz.

"I. All Ships of War, and Letters of Marque and Reprisals, to be called in on both Sides.

"II. King *James's* Garrisons in the cautionary Towns shall not supply the *Hollanders* with any military Stores, nor any other Assistance whatever, during their Revolt from *Spain*.

"III. There shall be a free and uninterrupted Commerce between the Dominions of both Parties, as it was before the late Wars, and as agreeable to former Treaties of Commerce; with free Access to each others Ports, so, however, that no Number exceeding six Ships of War shall enter into any Port on either Side, without previous Leave.

"IV. The Merchandize of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland* may be freely imported into the *Spanish* Dominions, without being obliged to pay the new Impost of 30 per Cent. and shall pay none but the old Duties.

"V. With respect to the Merchandize which King *James's* Subjects shall buy in *Spain*, they shall likewise be exempted from the said new Impost of 30*l.* per Cent, provided they bring away the said Merchandize in their own Shipping, and unlade them either in the *British* Dominions or in the *Spanish Netherlands*; but they shall not carry them any where else, without paying



A. D. 1604. " paying the said new Impost, unless it be to *France*, after *Spain* shall have adjusted her Differences with that Crown.

" VI. There shall be no Interruption of Merchants Commerce in either Country, on account of Difference in Religion.

" VII. The Effects of Persons dying in either Country shall be carefully kept for their Executors or Administrators.

" VIII. Six Months Time allowed, in Case of a Rupture, for Merchants in either Country to remove their Effects.

" IX. The Ships of neither contracting Party shall be detained in the Ports of the other Country, nor be made use of for War, without their respective Sovereign's Consent." In the second Volume, P. 131 to 146, of the Collection of Treaties, in 4 Vols. 8vo. published *Anno* 1732, there is a Treaty with exactly the same Title, consisting of thirty-six Articles, of which this taken from the *Fadera* is the Substance.

Upon concluding this Treaty, King *James*, in this same Year, incorporated a Company of Merchants for an exclusive Trade to *Spain* and *Portugal*; but this Monopoly being found to be very prejudicial to Commerce, it was, in the following Year, so strongly remonstrated against by the House of Commons, that the Patent was revoked, and the Trade to those Countries left free to all, as before, by an Act of Parliament of the third Year of King *James*, Cap. vi.

In the sixteenth Tome, P. 582, of the *Fadera*, we find a Licence and Protection from King *James* I. " to Sir *Edward Middelborne* and his Associates, to go with their Ships on the Discovery of *Cathaya*, *China*, *Japan*, *Corea*, and *Cambeya*, and the Isles thereto belonging, and to trade with the said Countries and People, (not as yet frequented and traded unto by any of our Subjects or People) without Interruption; any Restraint, Grant, or Charter to the contrary notwithstanding." This Licence was probably well paid for to a King always profuse, and ever necessitous, since it is directly contradictory to the following Clause in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Charter of Incorporation to the *East-India* Company, *Anno* 1600, viz. " None of the Queen's Subjects but the Company, their Servants or Assigns, shall resort to India, without being licensed by the Company, upon Pain of forfeiting Ships, Cargoes, &c." Yet he and Captain *John Davis* went, in this same Year, with one Ship and a Pinnace to *Bantam*; but (according to *Purchas*) performed nothing memorable.

The *English East-India* Company sent out their second Voyage thither in this same Year 1604, with four Ships, under Sir *Henry Middleton*. At *Bantam* he laded two Ships with Pepper, going with the other two to the Isles of *Banda*, famous for the Trade of *Nutmeg* and *Mace*. At *Ambouyna*, so eminent for *Cloves*, he laded a good Quantity; there he found the *Dutch* at War with the *Portuguese* about the Sovereignty of that important Isle. In their Return homeward, one of their Ships was lost, but the other three got safe home, *Anno* 1606.

In the said sixteenth Tome of the *Fadera*, (P. 601) we meet with the following Record, which, like many others, shews the very great Difference of Times and Seasons then and now. Its Title is, *Commissio pro Tobacco*, wherein King *James* sets forth, " That whereas, *Tobacco* being a Drug of late Years found out, and brought from foreign Parts in small Quantities, was taken and used by the better Sort, both then and now only as *Physic*, to preserve Health; but is now at this Day, through evil Custom and the Toleration thereof, excessively taken by a Number of riotous and disorderly Persons of mean and base Condition, who do spend most of their Time in that idle Vanity, to the evil Example and corrupting of others, and also do consume the Wages which many of them get by their Labour, not caring at what Price they buy that Drug.—By which immoderate taking of *Tobacco* the Health of a great Number of our People is impaired, and their Bodies weakened and made unfit for Labour.—Besides, that also a great Part of the Treasure of our Land is spent and exhausted by this only Drug, so licentiously abused by the meaner Sort. All which enormous Inconveniencies we do well perceive to proceed principally from the great Quantity of *Tobacco* daily brought into this our Realm, which Excess might, in great Part, be restrained by some good Imposition to be laid on it.—Wherefore, we command you our Treasurer of *England*, to order all Customers, Comptrolers, Searchers, Surveyors, &c. of our Ports, that, from the 26th of *October* next, they shall demand and take for our Use, of all Merchants, as well *English* as Strangers, and of all others who shall bring in any *Tobacco*, the Sum of six Shillings and eight Pence on every Pound Weight thereof, over and above the Custom of Two-pence upon the Pound Weight usually paid before," &c.—As this King (as well as his Son and Successor) had a mortal Hatred to *Tobacco*, and as it was, moreover, all brought from the *Spanish West-Indies*, it is no Wonder he laid a Tax on it equal to a Prohibition, had it been legally imposed and strictly executed. He then little apprehended, that, in Process of Time, the Tax on the *Tobacco* of his own Colonies would yield a very considerable Share of the public Revenue. We may add, what is obvious to all, that he had no Right to lay on such a Duty without the Consent of Parliament.

In the said sixteenth Tome (P. 605) of the *Fadera*, we have the said King's Proclamation for Reformation of the Coin, and for coining new Money, upon the late Union of the Kingdoms; [as he affected to term it; and on his new broad Pieces of Gold he caused to be cut the following Words, viz. *Henricus Rosas, Regna Jacobus, i. e.* King *Henry* VII. united the red and white Roses, but King *James* I. united the Kingdoms, though it was nothing but an Union of the Crowns,



Remarks thereon. Crowns, he having, in this Year 1604, assumed the Stile of King of *Great-Britain*, instead of A. D. King of *England, Scotland, &c.* by a solemn Declaration inserted in this same Tome of the *Fædera*. 1604  
Yet such was his Instability, that, even after this Time, we find many Deeds, both in this and the next Tome of that noble Collection, with the last-named Stile of King of *England, Scotland, &c.*]

In this same Record King *James* observes, "That, at his first coming into *England* the preceding Year, the *Scottish* Gold Coin, called a *Six-Pound Piece*, was current in *England* for *ten Shillings* of Silver." [Which is a Confirmation of what was related under the Year 1601, viz. That the Gold and Silver Coins of *Scotland* were then fixed at the Proportion to those of the same Denomination in *England* as twelve is to one.]

The new *English* Gold Coins now struck were Pieces of 20s. 10s. 5s. 4s. and 2s. 6d.

And the Silver Coins were Pieces of 5s. 2s. 6d. 12d. 6d. 2d. 1d. and an *Halfpenny*.

Some of King  
James's Coins too  
small.

As the two lowest of those Coins, both in the Gold and the Silver, must have been very small, [there being much the same Quantity of pure Metal and of Alloy in them as in those of our own Time] they were extremely liable to be lost, and are therefore now scarcely to be found, even in the Cabinets of curious Collectors.

Canada farther  
surveyed, in order  
for finding a North-west  
Passage to China.

According to *Thuanus*, (Lib. xxxii.) the Country of *Canada*, or *New-France*, (which had been first planted in 1603) was, in this and some succeeding Years, more particularly explored than had before been done, chiefly for the finding of a North-west Passage to *China* and the *Moluccas*, as had before been attempted by others, from the early Attempt of the *Cabots*, Father and Son, by Direction of King *Henry VII.* of *England* down to this Time.

Spain's Cruelties to  
the Natives of Chili  
occasions much De-  
vastation.

The barbarous Cruelties committed by the *Spaniards* in *Chili*, [as well as in other Parts of *America*] where the native *Chilians*, in Revenge, destroyed many of their Settlements, had, by this Time, so far incensed those Natives, that they had destroyed five of the thirteen *Spanish* Towns in that Country, with much Slaughter. It is even said, that, to our own Time, *Spain* has not been able to subdue a considerable Part of *Chili*, on Account of their great Fondness for their native *Independency*.

The present *English*  
*Levant* or *Turkey*  
Company erected.

We have already seen the *Charters* expire of two temporary *English* *Levant* or *Turkey* Companies: And, as such limited Grants are always discouraging to the Adventurers, King *James*, therefore, in the third Year of his Reign, (*Anno* 1605) incorporated for ever a new Company, by the Designation of the *Merchants of England* trading to the *Levant Seas*. It is what is called in *England* a regulated Company, [there being as yet no *Joint-Stock* Companies existing] every Member trading on his own particular Bottom, though under such Regulations, as to the Times of Shipping or Lading, &c. as should be settled at their own general Courts. "This Charter grants to a Number of Persons therein named, and their Sons, and all others thereafter to be admitted or made free of the Company,—annually to elect a Governor, Deputy-Governor, and eighteen Assistants, who should manage all Matters relating to the Trade, Freedom, &c. —All the King's Subjects, being Merchants, under the Age of twenty-six Years, on requiring the same, and paying 25*l.* to the Company; and if above twenty-six Years of Age, paying 50*l.* shall be made free of this Company; and all their Apprentices shall be admitted to its Freedom, on Payment of 20*s.* only."

Thus a most profitable Commerce to *England* was established in Perpetuity, whereby great Quantities of our Woollen Manufactures, and of later Times much other Merchandize, as Watches, Jewels, &c. have been annually exported thither. The *Venetians*, for many Ages, supplied *Constantinople* and other Parts of the *Levant* with *Woollen Cloth* and other Merchandize, until the *English* commenced their *Levant* Trade; who being able to afford their Cloths cheaper than the *Venetians* could theirs, they drove the latter totally out of the Cloth Trade to *Turkey*. The Author of the *Trade's Increase*, published *Anno* 1615, says, "That at first this Company's ordinary Returns were three to one; and this has generally been the Case in newly-discovered Trades."

Turkey Trade, its  
Benefit to England.

It is true, that *Turkey* is not a Country to get a great and direct Balance from, yet the immense Quantities of *Raw Silk* brought from thence, has been the Means of bringing our Silk Manufacture to its present Magnitude; and as we have also from thence *Cotton*, *Mohair-Wool*, and *Dying-Stuffs* in great Quantities, we may justly esteem this Trade profitable to the Public, for the Advancement of many Sorts of Manufactures. From the *Levant* also come physical Drugs, *Coffee*, *Carpets*, &c.

An abortive Settle-  
ment in Guiana.

In Captain *John Smith's* second Volume of Voyages he relates, that Captain *Ley* settled with some *Englishmen* on the River *Wapoco* in *Guiana*; but Supplies miscarrying, they were forced to abandon that Settlement.

Gold and Silver  
Coinage this and the  
following Years in  
England.

A Pound Weight of Gold (by the Coinage of this second Year of King *James*, in the *Mint* at the *Tower of London*) was coined into 37*l.* 4*s.* by Tale, in Pieces called *Unites*, of 20*s.* of Double Crowns, at 10*s.* *British* Crowns 5*s.* Thistle Crowns 4*s.* and Half-Crowns 2*s.* 6*d.* being of twenty-two Carrats fine and two Carrats Alloy.

And



A. D. 1605 And a Pound Weight of Silver, into sixty-two Shillings by Tale, of the old Standard of eleven Ounces, two Pennyweight fine, and eighteen Pennyweight Alloy; the Silver Pieces were Crowns, Half-Crowns, Shillings, Sixpences, Twopences, Pence, and Halfpence.

The next Year he coined the Gold of the Fineness of twenty-three Carrats, three and one half Grains, into 40 l. the Pound Weight, by Tale, in Pieces called Rose-Rials, of 30 s. Spur-Rials of 15 s. and Angels of 10 s.

In the sixteenth Tome of the *Fœdera*, the following Salaries and Pensions were now settled by King James, whereby some Sort of Judgment may be made of the Rate of living in those Times, viz. Salaries and Pensions granted by King James.

In P. 606, on his second Son, Charles, (then but five Years old) being created Duke of York, 400 l. per annum is settled, that he may the more honourably sustain that new Dignity, says the King.

In P. 611; on the duke of York's Nurse, 50 l. yearly: On his Sempstresses 20 l. and the like on his Chamber-Keeper, and on his Laundresses: And on his Cook 36 l. yearly.

(In P. 616.) A Pension to Dr. Spotiswood, Archbishop of Glasgow, of 80 l. To Ulrich, Duke of Holstein, a pension of 2000 l. during Life; equal (says this Record) to 10,000 German Dollars.

(In P. 637.) To Sir Lewis Lucknor, Master of the Ceremonies, a Salary of 200 l. per Annum.

As every Thing relating to the gradual Improvement and Increase of the great Metropolis of the British Empire, does in a great Measure indicate and testify a like gradual Increase of its general Wealth and Commerce, we shall not scruple to take Notice, that in this third Year of King James, an Act of Parliament passed (Cap. xxii.) for paving of St. Giles's and Drury Lane; wherein *St. Giles in the Fields* was then deemed still a separate Town or Village from the great Contiguity, and was till now unpaved, and very foul and miry. What we now call *Broad St. Giles's*, is in this Act called "The Street in that Part of the Town of *St. Giles* leading to *Helborn*." At London *St. Giles in the Fields* was at this Time a separate Town, and is now first paved, and also *Drury Lane*.

In the Introduction to the Collection of Voyages of the Dutch East-India Company, Philip III. King of Spain, issued a severe Declaration, prohibiting the Inhabitants of the United Provinces from any Trade to the Dominions of Spain, or to the East or West-Indies. But the Dutch East-India Company was so far from being thereby overawed, that it rather inspired them with fresh Resolution and Diligence. Whereupon they presently sent out eleven Ships, prepared as well for War as for Commerce: They were soon followed by eight more, well supplied with Soldiers, who were to remain and keep Garrison in the East-Indies, where they at first mastered the Fort of *Amboina*; and after taking several Spanish and Portuguese Prizes, they entirely dislodged those two Nations from the *Molucco* Isles. But without tiring the Reader with all the several Voyages of that Dutch Company, and the numberless Defeats of, and Captures from the Spaniards and Portuguese, both in *India*, and on their Voyages to and from *India*; we shall here only summarily observe, that they gradually gained so great an Ascendant over them in *India*, as put them in full Possession of an immense Commerce there: So that they at length had established their Factories and Settlements from *Balfora*, at the Mouth of the River *Tigris*, in the Persian Gulph, and so along the Coasts and Isles of *India*, even to *Japan*; making Alliances with many Indian Princes; being moreover become Sovereigns in many Parts of *India*, as of the Coasts of the fine Isle of *Ceylon*; of *Palicat*, *Masulipatam*, *Negapatam*, and many other Places along the Coasts of *Coromandel*; of *Cochin*, *Cananor*, *Crauganor*, and other Places along the Coast of *Malabar*.—Of the best Part of the great Isle of *Java*, with *Batavia*, their great Emporium there, the Center of all their Indian Commerce. They are Sovereigns also of the *Moluccos*, and other Spice Islands; until at length they became so potent, as to have been able to send out a Fleet in *India* of forty or fifty Capital Ships, and a Land Army of 30,000 Men. In this Year they again divided fifteen per Cent. on their Capital to their Proprietors. Philip III. of Spain's strict Prohibition of the Hollanders from trading to Spain or the Indies, excites the Dutch East-India Company to great Conquests in *India*.  
  
A summary View of the Dutch East-India Company's Acquisitions in the East-Indies.  
  
The Dutch East-India Company divides 15 per Cent. on their Capital.

The Riches brought home to Europe by the several Nations now trading to the East-Indies, excited the Emulation of the Court of Denmark to attempt a shorter Way thither by the North-West, although so often before fruitlessly attempted by others. King Christian IV. this Year sent out three Ships into *Frobishers Streights*, which traded with the Natives, some of whom they brought home to *Copenhagen*. They repeated these Attempts thither for several succeeding Years, but made no material Discovery. Danish Attempts for a North West Passage to China.

About this Time Coaches came to be in general Use by the Nobility and Gentry at London; yet Hackney Coaches in London Streets were not as yet known, nor Stage Coaches to and from the Country. Coaches come into general Use in England.

1606 Farther Attempts for the supposed North-West Passage to China, were not as yet laid aside from England. The People of *Hull*, who traded much and early in the Fishery on the Coasts of *Ireland* and *Norway*, made also some Essays for that Passage on the Coasts of *Greenland*: And in the Year 1606, the *Russia* and *East-India* Companies joined in sending out one John Knight, who had been employed thither the preceding Year by the Court of Denmark; but he returned without any Manner of Discovery or Benefit; only they now first began to kill Morfes, or Sea Horses, by Lances, whose Teeth being in those Times esteemed better than Ivory, they brought home many of them, as also much of their Oil, and also thirty Tons of Lead Ore from *Cherry*. Farther Attempts from England for a North-West Passage to China.



*Cherry Isle*, so named from Sir *Francis Cherry*, a Ship of his having discovered it, *Anno* 1603, *Annis* 1608, and 1610, the *Russia Company* took Possession of *Cherry Isle*, and brought home much *Morses Teeth* and *Oil*. In *Gull Island* they discovered three *Lead Mines* and a *Coal Mine*. A. D. 1606

An ineffectual Act for making the *Thames* navigable from *London* to *Oxford*.

Treaty of Commerce between *England* and *France*.

In the third of King *James*, an Act of Parliament passed, with Directions, *how a Passage may be made by Water from London to Oxford*; but as this Law did not answer Expectation, it was repealed (as we shall see) by one of the 21st of this Reign, Cap. xxxii.

In this Year a new Treaty of Peace and Commerce, and an Alliance, was concluded between King *James I.* of *England*, and King *Henry IV.* of *France*, for their mutual Defence against *Spain*, and for supporting the *United Netherlands*. It is in the sixteenth Tome of the *Fœdera*, (P. 645. *et seq.*) What relates to Commerce, is in Substance as follows, *viz.*

“ I. The Duties and Customs in both Countries to be the same as in former Treaties.

“ II. In the Ports of *London*, for *England*, and of *Rouen*, &c. for *France*, all Controversies between Merchants, shall be referred to two Merchants of each Nation, who shall be called *Conservators of the Commerce*, and shall take an Oath for the faithful Execution of their said Office, and shall be appointed anew every Year. — They shall see to the Justness of Weights and Measures; and those in *France* to the Goodness of *English* Woollen Cloth, — and that what shall appear to be bad shall be re-exported to *England*, but without Confiscation however, or the paying of any Duty at the Removal or Return of such Cloth.

“ III. If in any Ship of either Party, there be found Goods not entered, which should have paid Custom, only the said Goods, but none of the other Goods in such Ships shall be forfeited.

“ IV. Merchants dying in either Country, may freely bequeath their Effects, according to the Laws and Customs of their own respective Countries.

“ V. All Letters of Reprisals shall be called in on both Sides.” [See also Vol. II. P. 147 and 156, of the Collection of Treaties, *Anno* 1732.]

N. B. In this Treaty the Isles of *Guernsey* and *Jersey* are by Name included.

The first *English* Resident Ambassador in *Turky*.

*Ibidem*, P. 659. We have the first Instance to be found in the *Fœdera*, of an *English* Minister appointed to reside in *Turky*: Being “ King *James*’s Letters Patent to *Thomas Glover*, to be his Envoy and Agent in the Dominions of Sultan *Achmet*, the Grand Signior, who” [says this Record,] “ has freely given his Consent, that our Merchants may trade to his Dominions. Liberty is hereby given to the said *Thomas Glover*, to reside in what Part of *Turky* he shall think best, and to appoint Consuls for the good Government of the *English* in the other proper Ports.” This was in consequence of the newly incorporated *Levant Company* of the preceding Year, erected in perpetuity.

*France* farther improves her Manufactures.

After the last recited Treaty between *England* and *France*, *Mexeray* relates, That King *Henry* the IV. of *France*, applied himself to the procuring of Money to be more plentiful in his Kingdom, and of quicker Circulation; whereby his Subsidies might be increased. Moreover, Commerce appearing to him to be one of the most certain Means leading to that End, he ardently desired to make it flourish, having now erected a Council for that End.

New French Manufactures set on Foot by their King *Henry IV.*

“ And because he was not potent enough on the Ocean, and that the Expence of obtaining the same was great, and the Profit a long Time, and very uncertain, in its coming; he believed he should succeed better and sooner by the Improvement and Increase of his home Manufactures, of which, about this Time, he set up several Sorts: As 1. *Tapestries*, of the richest Fabric, in *Paris*, by Means of divers excellent Artists, whom he invited from *Flanders*. 2. *Gilt Leather Hangings*. 3. Mills for working and cleaning of *Iron*. 4. *Gawzes* and thin *Linen Cloth*. 5. *Pottery*, or fine *Earthen Ware*. 6. *Glass-Houses* for *Chrystaline*. 7. *Cloth* and *Serges*, *Stuffs* and *Silks*, in divers Parts of the Kingdom, with sundry other Works.”

Two *English* Companies created for the planting of *Virginia*.

Captain *Gosnold* having, since his last Voyage to the Coast of *Virginia*, *Anno* 1602, given an advantageous Description of the Country, as *Raleigh* and others had done before, the Gentlemen and Merchants of *England* began to entertain fresh Hopes of planting a permanent Colony there: And both the *London* and *Bristol* Merchants had for three or four Years past, traded (as *Gosnold* had also done) for such Commodities as the *Indians* on the Coasts of that Country could supply. Captain *Gilbert* also, in this Year 1606, was the first who sailed up and landed in the great Bay of *Chesapeake*, where he lost his Life. Moreover, Captain *Weymouth*, fitted out by the Earl of *Southampton* and the Lord *Arundel* of *Wardour*, *Anno* 1605, had traded also on those Coasts with the *Indians*, by bartering his *Beads*, *Knives*, *Combs*, &c. for their *Furs*, *Skins*, &c. to vast Profit. At length, after much Solicitation, Captain *Gosnold*, in this same Year 1606, obtained of King *James* a Charter for two Companies: The first, called the *South-Virginia Company*, comprehending the now named Province of *Maryland*, *Virginia* and *Carolina*, lying between Latitude 34 and Latitude 41; the principal Patentees being Sir *Thomas Gates*, Sir *George Somers*, *Edward Wingfield*, Esq; and the ingenious Mr. *Hakluyt* (Prebendary of *Westminster*). These were called the *London Adventurers*.

The first or *London* Company for planting of *Virginia*.

The



A. D.  
1606

The second Company was called the *Plymouth Adventurers*, who were impowered to plant and inhabit as far as to 45 Degrees of North Latitude, in which Compa<sup>is</sup> was included what is now called *Pensylvania*, *New-Jersey*, *New-York*, and *New-England*: But these last did not plant till some Years after their said Grant.

The second, or *Plymouth Virginia Colony*, no<sup>t</sup> incor-  
porated, but did not  
plant so soon.

The first or *London Company*, which most properly ought to be called the *Virginia Company*, did, in this same Year 1606, send out two Ships, in which went Mr. *Percy*, (the Earl of *Northumberland's* Brother) and four more of the Council of that Company, carrying with them a Clergy-  
man, fundry Artificers and Tools, Provisions, Ammunition, &c. They landed and fortified three Miles from the Mouth of *Powhatan* now *James River*, within the great Bay of *Chesapeak*, and named their first Settlement *James-Town*, as it is still named in our Days. This therefore was properly the first *English Colony* on the Continent of *America* which took Root, and has proved permanent to our Days; all former Attempts having proved abortive. Here one hundred Men settled, with all Necessaries, and Captain *John Smith* (who has written the first Account of the Country) was left to be their principal Manager: And the Earl of *Southampton*, joining himself to this Company, procured Sir *Thomas Dale* (an experienced Soldier in the *Netherland Wars*) to be their first Governor. Some of the other principal Managers were Sir *Edwin Sandys*, Sir *John Danvers*, Sir *Maurice Abbott*, Alderman *Abdy*, &c. These Gentlemen prevailed on the great Sir *Francis Bacon* to write his excellent Instructions concerning *New Colonies*, which are printed amongst his other Essays.

The Settlement of  
the first permanent  
English Colony in  
*Virginia*.

Lord Bacon's excel-  
lent Instructions for  
new Colonies.

It is very true, That the *Yellow Islinglass Dust* found in *James River*, and other *Golden Dreams*, did for a while suspend the proper Improvement of that Infant Plantation, which was also greatly obstructed by their many Squabbles with the native *Indians*, then very numerous there: But, as they were regularly supplied with Necessaries and Recruits from *England*, they at length mastered all Difficulties; the greatest of which was, perhaps, their own intestine Divisions and bad Conduct, often bringing them into Distress!

In this Year the *Dutch East-India Company* are said to have divided to their Members 75 per Cent. on their Capital of 6,600,000 Guilders. So the first Subscribers were now re-imburled 90 per Cent. of their original Subscription, including the former Dividend of 15 per Cent. Anno 1605, [and exclusive of the 15 per Cent. Anno 1603, got chiefly by Prizes rather than Commerce.] So prodigious already was their Success in *India*.

*Dutch East-India Company* divide  
75 per Cent.

In the 4th Year of King *James*, the Company of *Merchants Adventurers* of the City of *Exeter* obtained an Act of Parliament (Cap. ix.) for confirming a Charter which Queen *Elizabeth* had granted them, in the 2d Year of her Reign, Anno 1560, for an exclusive Trade to the Dominions of *France*. This was a proper Monopoly legally established, but as far only as related to the rest of the Inhabitants alone who were not free of that Company; for which this Statute assigns the Grounds, viz. "The Inconveniencies arisen from the excessive Number of ignorant Artificers, &c. who in that City took upon them to use the Science, Art, and Mystery of Merchandize."

An Act of Parlia-  
ment confirms the  
exclusive Privileges  
of the Company of  
*Merchant Adven-  
turers of Exeter* for  
a Trade to *France*.

In the same Session of Parliament, and the very next Statute, the Town of *Southampton* obtained Power to exclude every one from merchandizing, and buying and selling in that Town, who shall not be free of the same Town; with an Exception, however, of the *Barons* and *Freemen* of the *Cinque-Ports*, whose Privileges of buying and selling there are hereby preserved intire. Both which Monopolies, though merely local, would, nevertheless, in our more experienced Days, be deemed by wise Men an unreasonable Restraint!

And the like of  
*Southampton*.

Our great *Cambden* now first published, in *Latin*, his celebrated Work intituled *Britannia*; between which Time and our own Days, the State or Condition of many *English Towns* is greatly altered for the better, by Means of the general Increase of Commerce. For Instance, *Cambden*, speaking of *Lyme*, in *Dorsetshire*, calls it, a little Town, scarcely to be reputed a Sea-port Town or Haven, though frequented by Fishermen: Yet this same once contemptible Place is now become a greatly increased Town, and a Port of good Shipping, having a fine Pier, and many good Merchants.

Many English Towns  
much improved  
since *Cambden*  
wrote his *Britannia*;  
as *Lyme* and *Poole*  
in *Dorsetshire*.

The Town and Port of *Poole*, also in the said County, is greatly increased in Ships and Merchants, since a little before *Cambden's* Time; when, according to him, the Bulk of its Inhabitants were a few Fishermen.

The Sea-port Town of *Sunderland* had no Existence in *Cambden's* Time; otherwise it could not have escaped the Notice of that accurate Author; and the like of *Falmouth*, now a well frequented Port. Of *Norwich*, we have elsewhere noted the great Improvements. And the like may be remarked of *Bristol*; and yet much more of *Liverpoole*; also of *Newcastle*, and many others, both Sea-ports and Inland Towns, where Manufactures now greatly flourish; as *Leeds*, *Halifax*, *Birmingham*, *Manchester*, &c.

*Sunderland* and *Fal-  
mouth* were not  
Towns in *Camb-  
den's* Time.  
Others greatly in-  
creased; as *Leeds*,  
*Liverpoole*, *New-  
castle*, &c. and  
many inland Towns,  
as *Leeds*, *Birming-  
ham*, *Man-  
chester*, &c.

It must, however, be admitted, on the other Hand, that some few *English Towns* have suffered a great Declension, which in old Times were much more considerable; particularly the Cities of *York* and *Lincoln*: The latter especially must have had a sudden as well as a very grievous Decay in *Cambden's* Time; who, [ibidem] observing how much the City of *Lincoln* was sunk and decayed, under the Weight of Time and Antiquity, adds, "That of fifty Churches which were remembered to have been in it by our Grandfathers, there are now scarce eighteen remaining!" Since *Cambden's* Time they are reduced to thirteen shabby ones.

Some few Eng<sup>l</sup>ish  
Towns much de-  
cayed, as *York*, and  
more especially  
*Lincoln*.

Since



*Thuanus's* Observation on the Increase of the City of *Dantzick*, which seems somewhat exaggerated.

Since we are upon this Subject of the Increase and Declension of Cities, *Thuanus*, (who likewise wrote in 1607) speaking of the famous Commercial City of *Dantzick*, observes, "That from a small and obscure Beginning it has since so greatly increased, that at this Day it may be esteemed the most frequented and richest *Emporium* not only of the *North* and *West*, but even of the whole Earth." [*Sed totius Orbis Emporium frequentissimum ditissimumque hodie habetur.* (*Frankfort Edition, Anno 1614, Tome III. Octavo, p. 324.*)

A. D.  
1607

Which Character was surely stretched too far, since it is more than probable, that *Amsterdam* was at that very Time much more frequented by Shipping, of greater Magnitude, of a more extensive Commerce, and more opulent than *Dantzick*. But, be that as it may, *Dantzick* is since, in some Degree, declined from its former Prosperity, though still a noble and opulent City!

The Amount of the Debt due from *Holland* to *England*.

In *Sir Ralph Winwood's Memorials of Affairs of State*, (Vol. II. p. 351) we meet with a State of the Debt due from the *United Netherlands to the Crown of England*, as it stood in this same Year 1607; partly contracted on Account of the Troops sent to their Assistance, and partly also for the Expence of the *English* Garrisons in the Cautionary Towns: The whole now amounting to 818,408 *l.* Sterling Money.

The *Dutch East-India Company* divide 75 per Cent. on their Capitals; or, as others, only 25 per Cent.

The *Dutch East-India Company* this Year is again said to have divided 75 per Cent. to their Proprietors. How vast must the Profits of that Trade then have been? Yet others write, That they divided only 25 per Cent. at this Time.

King *James*' exclusive Charter for finding a *North Passage* to *China*, &c.

In the XVIth Tome (p. 660.) of the *Fadera*, we see King *James's* Charter of Licence, for seven Years following, to *Richard Penkeseell*, of *Cornwall*, Esquire, and his Colleagues, "For the sole Discovery of a Passage to *China*, *Cathay*, the *Moluccos*, and other Parts of the *East-Indies*, by the *North*, *North-east*, or *North-west*. He and his Associates were hereby incorporated by the peculiar Name of *The Colleagues of the Fellowship for the Discovery of the North Passage*. They were to enjoy for ever all the Lands they should discover, (not already found by any Christians) reserving to the Crown the supreme Sovereignty, and also certain Prerogatives, Duties, &c."—But as nothing followed (that we can learn) from this Charter, we need say nothing farther about it.

Captain *Henry Hudson*'s Attempts for a *North-west Passage* to *China*, &c. He gave Name to *Hudson's Bay*.

Whether Captain *Henry Hudson* (whose Name is perpetuated by giving it to the vast Bay of that Name) was any Way connected with the last-named Fellowship, we shall not take upon us to determine. In this same Year, however, he sailed as far North as 80½ Degrees, in quest of the said Passage; and he made the like Attempt the following Year 1608, to as little Purpose, after having in vain tried a *North-east Passage* by *Nova-Zembla* the same Year.

An Insurrection in *England* of the poor Commonalty, on Account of Inclosures: but soon killed.

There having been of late Years many Inclosures made of Heaths, Commons, and other waste Grounds in *England*, the poor Peasantry or Cottagers of several Counties, in this same Year, made a Kind of riotous Insurrection on that Account; which, however, was soon quelled.

Third *English East-India Company's* Voyage thither.

The *English East-India Company* now sent out their third Voyage with three Ships thither. But as it would be equally tiresome and unprofitable to relate what is to be found in so many other Works, it is perhaps more than enough to remark, That the superior Industry of the *Dutch* in *India* had already been before-hand with us at the *Spice Islands*, of which they soon after this Time made themselves Sovereigns, as they remain at this Day. And that the *Portuguese* Jesuits at the *Mogul's* Court still continued equal Enemies to both *English* and *Dutch* in *India*.

*Pope's* great Wisdom and need in their *Mortmain* Laws.

Under this Year *Mezeray*, (though a *Popish* Author) writing of the Reign of King *Henry IV.* of *France*, highly commends the State of *Venice*, for so wisely consulting the true Interest of their People.—For, finding many Inconveniencies from the indiscreet Zeal of Persons, especially on their Death-Beds, they did not scruple to prohibit, Anno 1603, 1st, The building of Churches, Convents, or Hospitals, without the Senate's Permission. 2dly, (Anno 1605) That no Ecclesiastic be allowed to leave, bequeath, or engage any Goods to the Church. 3dly, That none shall henceforth give any Estate in Lands to the Clergy, nor to Religious Orders, without the Consent of the Senate, who would allow of it upon good Consideration.—And upon Pope *Paul Vth's* storming thereat, the Senate answered, [most wisely] "That it was not just, that such Lands as maintained the Subjects, and was to bear the Charges of the State, should fall into Mortmain:" Quoting also the like Practice of the Emperors *Valentinian* and *Charlemain*—of all the *French* Kings from *St. Louis* to *Henry III.*—of *Edward III.* King of *England*—of the Emperor *Charles V.* &c.—And, [what is most memorable] although the said Pope interdicted the Republic and excommunicated the Senate, Anno 1607, yet many of their Bishops and Clergy stood firm to the Senate, maugre all the Thunder of the *Vatican*!

Alum first made in *England*, and monopolized by King *James*.

The Manufacture of *Alum* was, in the Year 1608, first invented and successfully practised in *England*; being happily encouraged and propagated in *Yorkshire* by the Lord *Sheffield*, Sir *John Bourcher*, and other landed Gentlemen of that County; to the very great Benefit of *England* in general, and to the singular great Emolument of the Proprietors thereof to this Day. King *James* was a great Encourager of these *Alum* Works; having, by the Advice of his Ministers, assumed the Monopoly of it to himself; and therefore he prohibited the Importation of foreign *Alum*.

King *James's* laudable Project, for propagating of *Silk-worms* in *England*, &c.

But that King was not at all successful in his laudable Zeal for the Propagation of *Silk* in *England*, in Imitation of King *Henry IV.* of *France*. He, in this Year 1608, sent circular Letters into all the Counties of *England* for the planting of Mulberry-Trees; for which End he caused printed Instructions to be published, as also for the breeding and feeding of *Silk-worms*. "Hav- ing

1608



A. D. 1603 "ing seen," (says King James) "in a few Years Space, that our Brother the French King hath, since his coming to that Crown, both begun and brought to Perfection the making of *Silk* in his Country; whereby he hath won to himself Honour, and to his Subjects a marvelous Increase of Wealth." This was very true; but Experience has shewn, that neither that King nor any of his Successors have been able to propagate *Silk*, in any Degree, North of the River *Loire*, and much less so far North as about *Paris*. With Remarks.

Neither have any later Attempts in *England* for this Purpose succeeded; our Climate being, doubtless, too cold for it. But we are possessed of a Climate in *Carolina* and *Georgia* better suited for *Silk-worms* than the very Southernmost Provinces of *Spain*, *France*, or *Italy*; which therefore, it is earnestly hoped, will soon be effectually encouraged; as very hopeful and considerable Beginnings have already been made. But as the bringing of so great a Matter to any Degree of Perfection will require many Hands and much Expence, it seems very well to merit the Consideration and Aid of the Public; the Quantity of *Raw-Silk*, of the very best Quality, already produced in those two Provinces giving rational Ground for hoping, that perhaps even the very next Generation may enjoy the substantial Effects of the present Endeavours for the Propagation as well of *Silk* as of *Wines*, *Potashes*, *Cochineal*, and sundry other excellent new Productions; more especially considering the Encouragement annually allotted for those and many other noble Purposes by the honourable and ever to be applauded Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, lately established in our own Time. *Carolina* and *Georgia* extremely proper for the Propagation of *Silk*, and of *Wine*, *Potashes*, &c.

Hitherto the *English* were but little skilled in the Arts of dying and dressing their own *Woollen* Cloths: They therefore usually sent them white into *Holland*, where they were dyed and dressed, and then sent back to *England* for Sale. This may seem somewhat strange, that those who made the finest Cloth in the World could not perform the finishing Parts at Home. But the Fact was really so. Alderman Cockayne and some other Merchants, reflecting on the great Profit thereby made by the *Hollanders*; and knowing also King James's Profuseness, and his constant Necessities, because of his utter Aversion to the asking Money of a Parliament; they proposed to the King to undertake the dying and dressing of Cloths at Home; and of how great Profit it would be to the Public and to his Majesty; whereupon Cockayne obtained a Patent for it, exclusive of all others: And the King was to have the Monopoly of the Sale of such home-dyed Cloths. In order thereto, the King issued a Proclamation, prohibiting any white Cloths to be sent beyond Sea; seizing, at the same Time, the Charter of the Company of *Merchants-Adventurers*, which impowered them to export white Cloths. The *Hollanders* and *German* Cities, on the other Side, resenting this, prohibited the Importation of all *English*-dyed Cloths. Thus was Commerce thrown into Confusion; Cockayne being disabled from selling his Cloth any where but at Home: Beside that, his Cloths were worse done, and yet were dearer than those done in *Holland*. There was a very great Clamour therefore raised against this new Project by the Weavers now employed, &c. insomuch that the King was obliged to permit the Exportation of a limited Quantity of white Cloths: And a few Years after, (*viz.* Anno 1615) for quieting the People, he found himself necessitated to annul Cockayne's Patent, and to restore that of the *Merchants-Adventurers*, who seem to have gained over the Lord Chancellor Bacon to their Side, who, in a Letter to King James (printed in his *Resuscitatio*) concerning Cockayne's new Company, complains, "That they at first undertook to dye and dress all the Cloths of the Realm;—yet, soon after, they wound themselves into the Trade of *Whites*.—This feeding of the Foreigner," (meaning the *Dutch*) (says that great Man) "may be dangerous. For, as we may think to hold up our Cloathing by Vent of *Whites*, till we can dye and dress; so the *Dutch* will think to hold up their Manufactures of dying and dressing upon our *Whites* till they can cloathe!" [In this his Lordship was a true Prophet; though in what he adds we may somewhat dissent from him.] "I confess, I did ever think, that trading in Companies is most agreeable to the *English* Nature, which wanteth that same general Vein of a Republic which runneth in the *Dutch*, and serves them instead of a Company; and therefore I dare not advise to adventure this great Trade of the Kingdom, which hath been so long under Government, in a free or loose Trade." And thus, merely by proceeding too precipitately, an Art, which afterward was gradually brought to absolute Perfection in *England*, was now deemed impracticable for our People to perform. Sir Wm. Cockayne's memorable Scheme for dying and dressing of *English* Cloth before exported.

In the said XVith Tome (p. 667) of *Rymer's Fœdera*, King James enters into a new defensive Treaty with the *States of the United Netherlands*: Whereby "he engages to defend them and their Country against all Invasions and Injuries whatever; and to assist them with twenty Ships of War, each from 300 to 600 Tons Burden; also with 6,000 Foot and 400 Horse. And they, on the other Side, engage to assist him with 4,000 Foot and 300 Horse. But this Treaty was not to take place till after the present Peace." [Meaning the Peace now treating of between *Spain* and the *States*.] King James's defensive and commercial Treaties with the *Dutch* Republic.

Another Treaty, of this same Date, concerns the Arrears of Debts due to King James by the *States*, and also concerning Privileges Commercial.

"I. The *States* hereby acknowledge 813,408 *l.* Sterling, to be due to the King," (as we have noted under the preceding Year, from *Winwood's* Memorials) "—of which Sum he will expect nothing for the first two Years after the Peace," [*i. e.* with *Spain* as above] "in order for their Affairs to be better established: And after the said two Years, he will be content with annual Payments of 60,000 *l.* until all be paid off.

"II. The *English* *Merchants-Adventurers* shall enjoy all their wonted Privileges in the *Seven* *Provinces*, for the mutual Advancement of the Commerce of both Nations."



The Dutch East-India Company divides 40 per Cent. to their Proprietors. New-Netherland [since named New-York] first intruded into by the Dutch.

This Year the Dutch East-India Company is said to have divided 40 per Cent. on their Capital to all their Proprietors. A.D. 1608

Captain Henry Hudson, who (as we have already noted) sailed up and gave Name to *Hudson's Bay*, made also sundry Discoveries in *North-Virginia* (as it was then called) where he also gave Name to *Hudson's River*. He is said to have made a formal Sale of Lands lying on that River in the Year 1608, including therein *Martha's Vineyard* and *Elizabeth's Island*, (now Part of *New-England*) to certain *Hollanders*; who thereupon set about planting and improving it very fast. They named the Country *New-Netherland*, and built there the City of *New-Amsterdam*, since named *New-York*, and the Fort of *Orange*, about 150 Miles up *Hudson's River*, since named the City of *Albany*. Certainly, if any such Sale was made by *Hudson*, or any one else, it could not be valid; since it was conveying Part of the King's Dominions to a foreign Nation, without the Participation of the Crown and Kingdom. But, in those early Times, such-like Matters were too little regarded, the Country of *Virginia* being so extensive, and our Court little knowing, foreseeing, or considering of how much Value such then unplanted Lands might afterward prove. In much later Times, however, the like Supineness has proved a noble Harvest to the *French* in *North-America*, to our inestimable Damage! And the like Negligence in us, and much more in the Court of *Spain*, has likewise made the *French* so formidable in the *West-Indies* so lately as our Fathers Days!

In this Manner did the *Hollanders* go on greatly improving their *New-Netherland*, without any effectual Check or Disturbance from *England* even until King *Charles* the Second's first War with *Holland*. The *States-General*, in the Placart or Patent establishing their *West-India* Company, expressly included *New-Netherland* therein; which, however, we shall see in its proper Place, they were unable to keep, as their Title to it was so lame.

Hudson's third Attempt for a North-west Passage.

Anno 1609, Captain Henry Hudson made a third Attempt for a North-west Passage to *China*; but, being again obstructed by Ice, Fogs, and cross Winds, he sailed back to the *Ile Faro*, and thence to *Newfoundland*, &c. and so Home. 1609

A new Dignity of *Baronets* proposed by Sir Robert Cotton, and put in Practice Anno 1611.

In this Year, Sir Robert Cotton, the truly eminent and most learned Antiquary of his Time, wrote an ingenious and judicious Essay, intitled, *The Manner and Means how the Kings of England have, from Time to Time, supported and repaired their Estates*. It was probably written for King *James's* private Use, who had certainly great Need of Means to repair his Estate; seeing he was ever behind-hand and necessitous, occasioned by his thriftless and injudicious Extravagance. This Essay was printed in his posthumous Works, Anno 1651. Therein he started a Thought to that King, which helped, for a while, to supply his Necessities, and which he put in Practice two Years after, viz. (Anno 1611) "For his Majesty to make a Degree of Honour hereditary, as *Baronets*, next under *Barons*, and grant them in Tail, taking of every one 1,000 l. in Fine, it " would raise with ease 100,000 l."

A new hereditary Dignity proposed in the *British* Plantations; for the Benefit of Improvements there. Mulberries first planted in *England*.

☞ In Case of a settled Peace in *America*, might not a new Degree of Honour, (or perhaps an old one, limited to our Island and Continent Plantations) raise a considerable Sum, to be applied solely for making the most needful Improvements in our several Colonies?

The ingenious Author of *The present State of England*, Anno 1683, (Part iii. p. 259.) to whom we are indebted for sundry Things of the like Kind, fixes the *Æra* of *Mulberry-trees* being first planted in *England* to have been in this Year 1609: A Fruit now so common every-where, and so hardy as to thrive in some of the closest Parts of the very Heart of the City of *London*!

King James puts the obsolete Law in Execution for an Aid on Lands, for making his eldest Son a Knight.

In the XVIth Tome (p. 678.) of the *Fœdera*, we meet with the last Instance of the Crown of *England's* taking the Benefit of the old Statute of the 25th Year of King *Edward* the Third, *For levying an Aid of twenty Shillings on every Knight's Fee* immediately held of the King; and the like Sum on every twenty Pounds yearly in Lands, held immediately of the Crown in *Soccage*. For making the King's eldest Son a Knight. [Pour faire Fils Chevalier.] This Aid was in Favour of Prince *Henry*, King *James's* eldest Son, not yet created Prince of *Wales*, though fifteen Years old. And it was levied with all possible Dispatch all over *England*! being a seasonable Supply of the King's Wants.

The Dutch East-India Company divides 20 per Cent. to their Proprietors.

In this Year the Dutch East-India Company is said to have divided only 20 per Cent. on their Capital.

A second abortive Colony from *England* in *Guiana*.

In the second Volume of Captain *John Smith's* Voyages, he relates, That Mr. *Harcourt*, of *Stanton-Harcourt*, with sixty Persons, settled on the River *Weapoco*, in *Guiana*, where Captain *Ley* had settled Anno 1605; and, returning to *England*, he obtained, by Prince *Henry's* Interest, a Patent for all that Coast, together with the River of *Amazons*, for him and his Heirs. But that Colony could not stand it, for Want of being duly supported from Home: Which had likewise been the Case of the said Captain *Ley's* Settlement four Years before.

King James obliges the Dutch to pay a Tribute for fishing on his Coasts.

King *James* the First, (as some think in Resentment for the *Hollanders* having rendered *Cockayne's* Scheme abortive, or, as others, to get Money from them, or, 3dly, perhaps purely from his naturally arbitrary Disposition) having issued a Proclamation, prohibiting all foreign Nations from fishing on the Coasts of *Great Britain*; the next Year the *Hollanders* found themselves obliged to enter into a Treaty with him, for their paying an annual Sum for Leave to fish on his Coasts. And when *James* would afterwards have broke this Treaty, they supported it, by conveying and guarding their fishing Vessels with Ships of War.

After



A. D.  
1609

After above *thirty* Years War between *Spain* and the *United Netherlands*, at length, (principally through the Mediation of the Kings of *England* and *France*) a Truce was concluded for *twelve* Years, upon the Foot of *Uti possidetis*, i. e. all Things during that Term to remain just as they now were. This Truce was infinitely honourable and advantageous to the *States*; and though disreputable to *Spain*, yet it gave that Crown a breathing Time from a War, which, according to *Mezeray*, had cost *Spain* more Treasure and the Loss of more Men than all those Provinces were worth, and which, had it continued longer, would have utterly ruined their Trade to the *East-Indies*, and would also have totally obstructed their *Flotas* from the *West-Indies*, without which *Spain* could not subsist. The *Hollanders* having, in a few Years past, taken and destroyed more than *thirty* of their great Galeons; and the *Dutch* Admiral *Heemskerck* having (*Anno* 1607,) with *twenty-six* Ships of War attacked the *Spanish* Admiral, *Alvarez d'Avila*, (though one-third Part stronger) even under the Shelter of the Cannon of *Gibraltar*, destroying *thirteen* *Spanish* Ships and 2,000 Men.—*Spain* was also under an Apprehension, That, by continuing the War longer, the *Hollanders* might, through Necessity, give themselves up to *France*, and thereby, with the Loss of Seven Provinces to *France*, lose also the rest of the Seventeen Provinces. For, as Sir *William Temple* observes, “The Greatness of the *Spanish* Monarchy, so formidable under *Charles* V. and *Philip* II. began now to decline, by the vast Designs and unfortunate Events of so many ambitious Counsels: As, on the other Side, the Affairs of King *Henry* IV. of *France* were now at the greatest Height of Felicity.”

A Truce between *Spain* and *Holland* concluded for *twelve* Years.Motives on the Part of *Spain* for agreeing to the Truce.*Spain's* Declension and *France's* prosperous State at this Time.

On the other Hand, the *Dutch*, notwithstanding their continued Success, had powerful Motives to conclude this Truce. 1st, They were greatly in Debt. 2dly, The *French* Court became weary of the annual Contributions for supporting them in that War. 3dly, King *James* had well-nigh forsaken them, because of his infatuated favourite Scheme of the *Spanish* Match for his Son. 4thly, King *Henry* IV. of *France* (whose Interest it was to disarm *Flanders*, on which *Mezeray* owns he intended to seize) made Use of both Entreaties and Menaces to bring the *States* into this Truce.

The *Hollanders* Motives for this Truce with *Spain*.

The greatest Difficulty which *Spain* the longest stuck at, was, the permitting the Continuance of the *Hollanders* Trade to the *East-Indies*; which Point had broke off a like Treaty two Years before. At length, however, the Truce was concluded, on the Foot of every one keeping what they then possessed, or *Uti possidetis*.

This Year is also very memorable for the first founding of the most famous Bank of *Amsterdam*; a Bank, which, as well in Contemplation of its never-violated Credit, of its immense Treasure, and its extensive Usefulness in Commerce, may justly be ranked the first in *Europe*. The Commerce of that famous City was by this Time become so vast, that the Merchants found great Payments in *Silver* very inconvenient; Money of that Metal having generally ever been, and probably ever will be, a considerable Part of most Payments; and *Gold* Coins hazardous in any Quantity to keep in their Possession. It was therefore prudently judged by the Magistrates and Merchants of that great City, 1st, That if an Office were established for the Receipts and Payments of all Sums of Money of 600 Guilders and upwards, [afterward reduced to 300 Guilders and upwards] to be duly registered in Books to be kept open daily at stated Hours, which would be a legal Proof of all such Transactions, whereby many Disputes and Law-suits would be prevented. And, 2dly, If all Bills of Exchange, (as well foreign as inland, and limited in Quantity as above) were to be paid only in this Office, it would prove a great Security to both Payers and Receivers, by preventing many Frauds in the Payments intrusted to private Persons. 3dly, To save the Time, Trouble, and Hazard, attending the frequent carrying of Cash to this Office of Record, they saw it expedient to lodge their main Cash in that Office altogether. And, for this End, Books were opened, wherein each Person had a distinct Account, kept by Debtor and Creditor; the whole, or any Part thereof, to be transferrable to others at Pleasure, who thereupon should have *Accompts in Bank* opened for them, and they again to have the like Liberty of transferring as above. *Ricard*, in his *Traité general du Commerce*, printed in Quarto, at *Amsterdam*, *Anno* 1706, (p. 170) says expressly, “That the City of *Amsterdam*, by Authority of the *States*, of the 31st of *January*, 1609, established themselves perpetual Cashiers of its Inhabitants, and that all wholesale Payments in Commerce and in Bills of Exchange should be made in that Bank.” When the new *Stadthuys* was erected, this Bank-Office was removed into a large Vault of that magnificent Structure; “where” (says Sir *William Temple*, in his *Observations on the United Provinces*, Cap. ii.) “is the greatest Treasure, either real or imaginary, that is known any where in the World: And whoever is carried to see this Bank, shall never fail to find the Appearance of a mighty real Treasure, in Bars of *Gold* and *Silver*, *Plate*, and infinite Bags of *Metals*, which are supposed to be all *Gold* and *Silver*, and may be so for ought I know: But the *Burgo-masters* only having the Inspection of this Bank, and no Man ever taking any particular Account of what issues in and out, from Age to Age, it is impossible to make any Calculation or Guess what Proportion the real Treasure may hold to the Credit of it. Therefore the Security of this Bank lies not only in the Effects that are in it, but in the Credit of the whole Town or State of *Amsterdam*, whose Stock and Revenue is equal to that of some Kingdoms, and who are bound to make good all Monies that are brought into their Bank.—This Bank” (continues Sir *William Temple*) “is properly a general Cash, where every Man lodges his Money, because he esteems it safer and easier paid in and out than if it were in his own Coffers at Home; and the Bank is so far from paying any Interest for what is there brought in, that Money in the Bank is worth something more in common Payments than what runs current in Coin from Hand to Hand.” [He might have added, that there is paid to this Bank, one *Stiver* for every Draught or Payment from one Person to another, and no less than ten *Guilders* of every Person at his first opening an Account in Bank. And no Person is permitted to pay or receive any Sum less than 300 *Guilders* without paying six *Stivers* for Leave to do it.] “No other Money passing in the Bank” but

The Rise of the famous Bank of *Amsterdam*.The principal Benefits of the Constitution of the Bank of *Amsterdam*.The immense Stock and Revenue of the City of *Amsterdam*.



The Rise, &c. of the " but in the Species of Coin the best known, the most ascertained, and the most generally current in all Parts of the *Hither* as well as of the *Lower Germany*."

Now, although this great Author writes with prudent Caution concerning what he could not certainly determine, yet it is generally taken for certain by all others who have written on this Bank, That there is either Cash, or Bullion, and pawned Jewels, lodged in the Vaults of the *Stadthuys*, equal to the Amount of the whole Credit of this Bank; which some will have to amount to *thirty-six*, others to but *thirty Millions* Sterling. But, as they shut their Books twice in a Year, for a few Days, to strike a *general Balance*, their true Capital is then certainly known, though probably kept secret by Order of the Magistrates, for prudential Considerations. *Ricard*, before quoted, (in his second Edition, p. 171.) is very express in this particular Point; and, as a Proof of it, says, " That in the very Height of the War in 1672, when the *French King* had already taken the City of *Utrecht*," [within twenty-one Miles of *Amsterdam*] " there was a very great Demand" [or *Run*, as we term it in *London*] " by the Creditors on that Bank, to draw out their Money; justly fearing, that, if the *French King* should become Master of *Amsterdam*, they should lose all; yet the Bank paid all who came for their Money."

☞ The proper Definition of this Bank, is not a Bank of current Money, to be received and issued daily, like those of *London*, *Venice*, &c. but is purely a *Deposit* of Money, the Credit whereof passes from Hand to Hand daily, by signed Tickets, carried to the Cashiers of the Bank, directing them to write off any Sum intended to be paid, from the Account of the *Ower* to that of the *Receiver*. But although it be, doubtless, an excellent Institution for Safety, Ease, Dispatch, and Record, yet it cannot be said to increase the general Quantity or Circulation of Money, as some other Banks certainly do; if it be presumed (as above) that a Quantity of Treasure equal to the Total of their Credit ever remains in it; any farther than the Value of the uncoined Bullion, and of the Jewels said to be pawned there (by several Princes, Nobles, &c.) amounts to. With the above-named Dues the Expences of the Management of this Bank is defrayed; and what Surplus there may be in any one Year, goes to the Support of the *Poor* of that City. Bank-Money, i. e. Credit in the Bank's Books, is daily bought and sold, by Means of Brokers, who have their Offices near the Bank; the Money whereof is commonly, of late, near or about 5 per Cent. better than the real current Coin of *Holland*; which Premium is termed the *Agio*, [a Term borrowed from the Bank of *Venice*.] The *Agio* varies in Quantity according to the Demand for Bank-Money, and also according to the Quality or Goodness of the Coins to be paid for it. And this Advance or *Agio* in Bank-Credit will always prevent any from demanding current Cash of the Bank for it.

By Means of this Bank, the Magistrates of the City of *Amsterdam* are possessed of the Bulk of the Property of their Inhabitants, and thereby have the strongest Security for their Fidelity, who think their Cash more secure in this Bank than in their own Custody.

A brief Dissertation upon, and concise History of Banks in Europe.

The once famous Mr. *John Law*, who, from an obscure Foreigner, came to be Comptroller-General of the Finances of *France* in the Year 1720, in a Treatise, intitled, *Money and Trade considered*, (first published at *Edinburgh*, and long after at *London*) says, " He has been informed, That the Invention of Banks was owing to *Sweden*: For the Bulk of their Money being *Copper*, inconvenient on Account of both its Weight and Bulk; for Remedy whereof a Bank was set up, where the Money might be pledged and Paper-Credit given to the Value, which passed in Payments and facilitated Trade. And that the *Dutch*, for the same Reason, set up the *Bank of Amsterdam*: For altho' their Money was *Silver*, yet their Trade was become so great, that they found Payments in *Silver* inconvenient.—Banks," (says this Author) " where Money is pledged equal to the Credit given, are *sure*: Because, though Demands were to be made of the whole, such a Bank cannot fail, or stop Payment." This is very true; but then such a Bank can only stand on a *national* Bottom; and its Expence must either be defrayed by the Public, or else, like that of *Amsterdam*, a small Tax might be paid for that end upon every Alteration of Property: But Banks, founded upon private Advantage, must necessarily have a prudent Latitude for circulating a certain Quantity of Paper-Credit with a smaller Quantity of Cash. As for Mr. *Law*'s Opinion, that *Sweden* first invented Banks, it is so far from being barely probable, that it is in a Manner past all Doubt, that the free Cities of *Italy* were, in very early Times, the Inventors of Banks, (*Lumber-houses*, or *Lombard-houses*) and *Bills of Exchange*, long before the Countries on the North End of *Europe* knew any Thing of Commerce, which *Sweden* knew least and latest of all the rest. For, although it must be confessed, that the precise Dates of those Inventions in *Lombardy* are not exactly to be traced, excepting that of *Venice*, which we have seen was in the Year 1157; yet we know for certain, that the *Italians* were in the Practice of those Arts-mercantile, before *Sweden* had any Sort of regular Commerce or Communication with the rest of *Europe*, more especially with Nations without the *Baltic Sea*; and even possibly before their Copper-Mines were worked: Seeing the first Mention we meet with of those Mines was not till the Year 1396, as we have noted in its Place.

*Stockholm's Bank.*

There is indeed a Bank now at *Stockholm*, but it is far from being of an ancient Date; wherein their Merchants make their Payments by Draughts on it. Whereby it saves them the Trouble of carrying their Money from Place to Place; which would be a considerable Inconveniency in *Sweden*, where Payments are often made in ponderous Copper Dollars which would require a Wheel-barrow, or, perhaps in some, a Cart to make such Payments.

*Hamburg's Bank.*

The City of *Hamburg's Bank*, though not to be compared with that of *Amsterdam*, is however an Imitation of it, and pretty near it in Point of Standing. It has an *Agio* too, and takes in none but



A.D. 1609 but the very purest Coin. It is said also to lend Money upon Pledges, at a moderate Interest, and that none but Citizens can be admitted to have an Account in their Books.

There is also a Bank at *Rotterdam*, though not very considerable: It was erected *Anno 1635*; *Rotterdam's Bank*, wherein Bills of Exchange are paid in large Money, and only 10 *per Cent.* in Shillings.

In an Essay of the famous Sir *Robert Cotton*, written in this same Year 1609, (probably for King *James's* private Information) he proposes, for that King's Emolument, the coining of 12,000*l.* in *Copper Halfpence* and *Farthings*, by which the King would gain 10,000*l.* and by an annual Increase of 12,000*l.* of those Coins, he would gain yearly 1,000*l.* In order to render this Profit to the King effectual, he proposed the restraining of all Retailers of Victuals and small Wares, from using their own *Tokens*, [a Practice then universal, especially in *London*] "For," (says he) "in and about *London*, there are above three thousand" [Persons] "that, one with another, cast yearly 5*l.* apiece in *Leaden Tokens*, whereof the tenth remaineth not to them at the Year's End; and when they renew their Store, it amounteth to above 15,000*l.* And all the rest of this Realm cannot be inferior to the City in its portion. — Hereby" (he observes) "if, Those Retailers made as much Advantage of their own *Tokens*, as is now proposed for the King to make by the said Copper Coins," (which, he had before observed, were already in Use in all the Monarchies absolute of *Christendom*.) "2*lly*, The Buyers hereafter shall not be tied to one Seller and his bad Commodities, as they are still; when his *Tokens*, hereafter made current by Authority, shall leave him the Choice of any other Chapman. — Besides, it cannot but prevent much Waste of Silver, that [by mixing Silver *Pence* and *Halfpence* occasioned] there will be no Occasion hereafter to cut any Bullion into Proportion so apt for Loss: What that hath been may be conjectured, if we mark but of the great Quantities, from the Penny downward, since *Henry VIII's* Time stamped, how few remain: Whereas all the Coins, from Three-pence upward, which are manual, Plenty pass still in daily Payment." (See our Remarks on the too-small Gold and Silver Money, coined by King *James*, under *Anno 1604*.) These Remarks soon after put an End, in a great Measure, to those private *Leaden Tokens*, and introduced the legal Copper Coins, as at present. It also put an End to the coining of such minute Gold and Silver Pieces, so easily to be lost. But our said otherwise great Author was certainly mistaken in imagining, that because the *Leaden Tokens* of private Retailers were mostly lost, (that Metal being naturally very perishable) the national Copper Coin would be so likewise; or that a new annual Coinage thereof, to the above-named Value, would be requisite; or, lastly, that the Public would require so great a Sum to be circulated, as 120,000*l.* in *Halfpence*.

Legal Copper Halfpence and Farthings proposed by Sir *Robert Cotton*, in lieu of the private *Leaden Tokens*.

The mischief of private *Leaden Tokens*, and Benefit of legal Copper Coins.

The small Silver *Pence* and *Halfpence* mostly lost.

*Ireland* being reduced to a peaceable Condition, King *James*, for its Continuance, and for re-peopling and improving thereof by *Englishmen* and *Protestants*, made an Offer to the City of *London* of his forfeited Lands there, in the Province of *Ulster*; which the Court of Aldermen and Common Council gratefully accepted of, after sending Persons thither to survey the same; and raised on the Citizens 20,000*l.* for carrying on so profitable and honourable an Undertaking for that City; for which end, they have greatly improved the Lands, Towns, Rivers, and Salmon-fishery there; and they have ever since an annually-elected Committee of six Aldermen, and eighteen Commoners, styled the *Irish Committee*, two of whom to be styled Governor and Deputy-governor; and their Estates there have been gradually much improved, to the very great Benefit of this City.

King *James* grants his forfeited Lands to the City of *London*.

The Suburbs of *London* daily increasing, and therewith also the Dangers from Fires; Water also, in sufficient Quantities, thereby becoming more difficult to be had, notwithstanding the many Springs brought in leaden Pipes into that City, as well as the many Wells, with Pumps, almost everywhere dug within the City and Suburbs; an Act of Parliament was therefore obtained, in the 3d Year of King *James*, (Cap. xxviii.) *Anno 1605*, "For bringing a fresh Stream of running Water to the North Parts of *London* from the Springs of *Chadwell* and *Amwell*, &c. in the County of *Hertford*. — Giving Power to the Lord-mayor, &c. of *London*, to lay out such convenient Ground for the making of the Trench for the said *New River*, not to exceed ten Feet in Breadth, leaving the Inheritance in the Owners thereof, who are to allow a free Passage through their Grounds to and from the said new Cut at all Times, with Carts, Horses, &c. for making and repairing the same; for which, Satisfaction or Composition shall be made to the said Owners of the Lands, and of the Mills standing on the Streams from which Water shall be taken, to be valued by Commissioners as herein directed. The Lord-mayor, &c. shall make and keep up convenient Bridges over the said new Cut, at fit Places, for the Use of the King's Subjects as well as of the Proprietors of the Lands on each Side, &c."

The famous *New River* to be made and brought to the City and Suburbs.

In the Year following, another Act of Parliament passed, (Cap. xii. 4*to Jacobi*) purporting, "That since the making of the preceding Statute, upon View of the Grounds, through which the Waters are to pass, by Men of Skill; it is thought more convenient, and less Damage to the Ground, that the Water be conveyed through a Trunk or Vault of Brick or Stone, inclosed; and in some Places, where Need is, raised by Arches, than in an open Trench or Sewer. Power therefore is hereby vested in the Lord-mayor of *London*, &c. for that Effect." Yet, notwithstanding of this last-named expensive Opinion; and also of another Act of Parliament, of the 7th of this King, (Cap. ix.) *Anno 1609*, granting to King *James I's* newly-created Divinity-college, at *Chelsea*, Power to bring Water, in Pipes, from the River *Lea*, for supplying of *London* therewith for their Benefit, which (and also the College itself) came to nothing; the said *New River* was in three Years Time, viz. in this Year 1609, brought into what is called the Head or Reservoir at *Clerkenwell* near *Islington*, in the first-designed open Cut or Trench, the other Plan being found to be much too costly as well as too tedious to be executed: And from thence it has been conveyed into all Parts of the City and Suburbs in Elm Pipes. The Projector

The *New River* brought to the City.



and Manager of this new River was Mr. *Hugh Middleton*, Citizen and Goldsmith of *London*, who was thereupon knighted by King *James*.

A. D.  
1609

The Value of  
this Undertaking.

Although this Article may seem to some not immediately to relate to the History of Commerce, yet it in some Sense demonstrates the great Increase of the Wealth of *London* by Commerce, to be able to undertake so vastly-expensive a Work; a Work suitable to the Power and Grandeur of ancient *Rome* in its Zenith of Glory. And to compleat the whole Trench or Canal in three Years Time, tho' running the Length of about 50 Miles in its various Windings, from near the Town of *Ware* to *Clerkenwell*, with above two hundred Bridges over it, we could not therefore think this succinct Account of it would be unacceptable to the Reader. The Proprietors of this New River were afterwards incorporated, and the whole is divided into Shares, which are saleable and transferrable to very good Advantage.

Jonas Poole's At-  
tempts for a North-  
west Passage.

Annis 1609—10—11—12, Captain *Jonas Poole* sailed as far as 78 Degrees 43 Minutes, on the Hope of discovering a North-west Passage, but at the same Time wisely employed Part of his Time in killing of Whales, &c.

Ambassadors from  
Spain arrive in  
Holland, and make  
a Treaty of Com-  
merce with their  
East-India Com-  
pany.

A View of the im-  
mense Advantages  
of an extensive Com-  
merce exemplified in  
the amazing Success  
of the *Hollanders*.

In this same Year 1609, Ambassadors are said to have come from *Japan* into *Holland*, and concluded, at the *Hague*, a commercial Treaty with the *Dutch East-India Company*. It seems indeed almost incredible to many, 1st, That so small a State should, between the Year 1579, when they openly revolted from *Spain*, and this Year 1609, when the famous Truce before-named was concluded, for twelve Years, with that Crown, not only be able to make head against the then mightiest Potentate of *Europe*, and at the same Time so enlarge their Union, by taking in the two Provinces of *Overyssel* and *Groningen*, where many strongly-fortified Places were first to be conquered, at a vast Expence of Blood and Treasure. 2dly, To enlarge their Frontiers in *Flanders* by the Conquest of the important and formerly-famous Town and Port of *Sluyce*, as also of *Hulst*, and several other Places in what is since named *Dutch Flanders*. 3dly, To block up the River *Scheldt* by the Forts of *Lillo*, &c. whereby the famous commercial City of *Antwerp* was absolutely barred from all maritime Commerce. 4thly, On the Frontiers of *Brabant*, to conquer the strong Places of *Bergen-op-Zoome*, *Breda*, *Rois-le-duc*, &c. and for above three Years to hold out the Town and Port of *Offend* against the Power of *Spain*, at a great Expence. 5thly, To annoy *Spain* with powerful Fleets in her own Ports, and to sack some of the *Canary Isles*, and that of *St. Thome*, under the *Equinoctial* Line. And yet, during all those immense Expences, to grow immensely opulent, and to be courted by the most distant Potentates of the known World, as well as by many nearer Home. What can more effectually demonstrate the inexpressible Advantages of a general and extensive Commerce to a Nation, than these and such-like Instances? Whilst at the same Time they shew the great Propensity of those *Netherland* Provinces to Trade and Industry, whilst attended with so happy an Union of Hearts and Counsels in those early Times; thrusting themselves into every Corner of the Earth where any Commerce could be had;—pushing on so immense a Fishery also as supplied all *Europe*:

*Per Mare Pauperism fugiens, per Saxa, per Ignes.* Hor.

i. e. Shunn'd Poverty, through Seas and Rocks and Fire!

and so great and extensive a Commerce to, and such numerous Conquests in *India*, as amazed all the World; whilst at Home they wonderfully cultivated all Sorts of Manufactures great and small; and being situated as it were in the Middle of *Europe*, they very soon made *Amsterdam* become (what it still in a great Measure is) the grand Storehouse or Magazine of almost all the Merchandize of the Universe,—whither there daily arrived Numbers of laden Ships from all Parts, and from whence others daily sailed to all Parts. Even in this same Year 1609, they had about 100 Ships employed in the *Gold-coast* Trade, at *Guinea* and the *Cape de Verdt Isles*, and were so successful in that Commerce, that they soon began to think of establishing a *West-India Company*.

Vth Voyage of the  
*East-India Company*.

The *English East-India Company* now sent out but one Ship, first to *Bantam*, and thence to the Isles of *Banda*, &c. but finding the *Hollanders* absolute Lords there, they were refused Admittance to traffic. Yet the *Dutch* not being as yet Masters at the Isle of *Puloway*, this Ship obtained there a Cargo of *Mace* and *Nutmegs*. They left Factors there, for future Trade, and returned Home, after stopping again at *Bantam*. This is usually called the Vth Voyage of this Company.

The *English East-India Company's*  
new and perpetual  
Charter.

Although the fifteen Years exclusive Trade, granted by Queen *Elizabeth's* Charter to the *East-India Company*, was not to expire till 1615; yet King *James*, on the 31st of *May*, in the Year 1610, was prevailed on to grant that Company a Renewal of their Charter, in this 7th Year of his Reign, setting forth, “the Profit and Honour which this Trade brought to the Nation, whereby his Majesty was now induced to render this Company perpetual,—with the usual Powers of making By-laws;—of having a Common Seal, and the other Powers in the former Charter.” Yet, as appears by *Thurloe's* Collection of State-Papers, Vol. III. P. 516, they had not as yet fallen into the Way of trading under one Joint-stock, but went on in the Method of sundry Co-partnerships and lesser Stocks.

1610

The largest Mer-  
chant ship ever  
built in *England*:  
the Vth Voyage  
to *India*:  
And the largest  
Ship of War till  
now in *England*.

This new Charter so much encouraged the *East-India* Merchants, that they now built the largest Merchant-ship that ever *England* had, being of 1,100 Tons Burden, named the *Trade's Increase*, and, with three others, made their VIth Voyage to *India*.

The King also at this Time built the finest Ship of War that ever *England* had before, carrying 64 Cannon, and was of 1,400 Tons Burden, named the *Prince*. Thus we may, in part, see by what gradual Steps the Navy-Royal of *England* arrived at its present Magnitude and Grandeur.

The



A. D.  
1610

The Opposition and ill Usage which Sir *Henry Middleton*, the Admiral (as he was then called) of this VIth *East-India* Voyage, received from the *Turks*, at *Mocha*, on the *Red Sea*, and at *Surat*, from the *Portuguese*, whose Fleet he was forced to fight, &c. are to be found in all our Books of Voyages. And the like may be said of their VIIth Voyage, *Anno* 1611.

On the Accession of King *Lewis XIII.* to the Crown of *France*, in this same Year 1610, Mr. *Voltaire*, in his Introduction to his *Essay on the Age of Louis XIV.* gives us a compendious View of the State of *France* at that Period, viz. The mercantile and political State of *France* at this Time.

“ 1. That King was not possessed of a single Ship.” [But as this Author too frequently overshoots the Mark, the Duke *de Sully's* *Memoirs* say, she had only about 16 Ships of War at *Brest* and *Rochele*, and 20 Gallies in the Ports of the *Mediterranean*.]

“ 2. *Paris* did not contain 400,000 Souls; nor was it embellished with so many as four fine Edifices.

“ 3. The rest of the Cities of the Kingdom were like the Towns on the other Side the *Loire*.

“ 4. The intire Body of the Nobility were fortified throughout the Provinces, in their respective Castles, surrounded with Moats; and oppressed the laborious Peasants round them.

“ 5. The Roads were almost impracticable, and the Towns under no Regulation.

“ 6. The State was without Money; and the Government was as much without Credit amongst foreign Nations, as defective at Home.

“ 7. The ordinary Revenue of *Lewis XIII.* did not exceed 45 Millions. Silver, it is true, being then valued at but about 26 Livres the Mark, these 45 Millions amounted to about 85 Millions of the present Money of *France*.

“ *Henry IV.* Father to this King, was endeavouring to recover *France* from this State of *Barbary*, when he was this Year assassinated in his Capital, in the Midst of a People whom he would have rendered happy.”

King *James I.* ever entertaining high and arbitrary Notions of the Extent of his Prerogative, thought he had a Right to grant many Patents for very unjustifiable Monopolies, *i. e.* for the sole vending or making of certain Merchandize and Manufactures. His People hereupon became extremely uneasy and loud against all Kinds of those pernicious Grants, which indeed were become very great Grievances to the Subjects. This obliged that King, in this Year, to revoke all his Monopolies, by Proclamation. Which Revocation, however, was afterward forgotten (as will be seen) by him and his Ministers. Monopolies revoked by King *James*, upon the loud Complaints of his People.

In the early Part of this Century, there was a prevailing Spirit of adventuring on new Plantations from *England*. Even the barren and inhospitable Island of *Newfoundland* was, in printed Accounts, represented as proper for Plantation. This drew in the great Names of *Henry Earl of Northampton*, the Lord Chief-Baron *Tanfield*, Sir *Francis Bacon*, then Solicitor-General, &c. to join with a Number of *Bristol* Merchants, for obtaining from King *James* a Grant of Part of *Newfoundland*, lying between *Cape Bonavista* and *Cape St. Mary's*; and a Colony was accordingly sent thither: Yet to this Day they have never been able to make a proper cultivable and useful Plantation there, any farther than is absolutely necessary, 1st, For the famous Fishery on its Banks: 2dly, For its Situation in respect to our Continent-Colonies, and to the *French North-American* Dominions; and, 3dly, For Shelter and Relief for our own Shipping: And, in all these respects, that Island is highly necessary to be possessed by *Great-Britain*, and extremely dangerous in any other Hands. The said Patent was in Substance, A Corporation for planting *Newfoundland*.  
  
*Newfoundland's* Benefits to *Great-Britain*, and the Grounds thereof.

“ That whereas divers of his Subjects were desirous to plant in the Southern and Eastern Parts of *Newfoundland*, whither the Subjects of this Realm have for upwards of fifty Years past been used annually, in no small Numbers, to resort to fish; intending thereby to secure the Trade of fishing to our Subjects for ever; as also to make some Advantage of the Lands thereof, which hitherto have remained unprofitable. And the Land being at present destitute of Inhabitants, whereby the King has an undoubted Right to dispose of it. Wherefore he now grants to *Henry Earl of Northampton*,” [and 44 others herein named] “ their Heirs and Assigns, to be a Corporation, with perpetual Succession, &c. by the Name of the *Treasurer and Company of Adventurers and Planters of the Cities of London and Bristol, for the Colony or Plantation in Newfoundland*, from North Latitude 46 to 52 Degrees, together with the Seas and Islands lying within ten Leagues of any Part of the Coast; and all Mines, &c.—Saving to all his Majesty's Subjects the Liberty of fishing there, &c.”

Mr. *Guy*, of *Bristol*, went thither, as Conductor of the first Colony, who is said to have contracted Familiarity and Friendship with the Natives, who lived at a Distance from the said Southern and Eastern Coasts; and it is pretended that while he remained there, viz. for two Years, they went on very well.

In this same Year. the gallant *Spanish* Governor of the *Philippine Isles* attacked the *Dutch* Admiral *Willart*, (who had sunk a *Spanish* Galleon, richly laden, from *China*) killed him, and took three



three of his four Ships : Whereupon the *Spaniards* retook from the *Dutch* the Islands of *Tidore* and *Banda*. This was the last successful Struggle of *Spain*, in those Parts, against the *Dutch*. A. D. 1610

Treaty of Commerce and defensive Alliance between England and France.

In the xvith Tome (P. 694.) of the *Fœdera*, we have a Treaty of Commerce and of a defensive Alliance between *England* and *France*, at *London*, and for the Confirmation of former Treaties : It was begun in the Life-time of King *Henry IV.* of *France*; but, as he was murdered before its Completion, it was perfected by his Son *Louis XIII.* a Minor, under the Authority of the Queen-Regent. It is in Substance, *viz.*

“ I. King *James* stipulates, in case of *France's* being invaded, to supply 6000 Foot-soldiers, armed either with Bows, Guns, or Pikes : And with eight Ships of War, with 1200 fighting Men in them : Both which to be at the Expence of *France*.

“ II. On the other hand, *France* shall supply King *James*, in the like Case, with the like Number of Soldiers and Ships,” [*Voltaire* (we have just seen) expressly affirms, that, at this Time, *France* had not one Ship of War] “ when demanded.” [This is the same as the xivth Article in Vol. II. P. 161—177. of the Collection of Treaties, in four Volumes, *Octavo*, Anno 1732.]

“ III. If any Potentate shall detain or arrest any Ships of *England*, *Scotland*, or *Ireland*; the *French* King shall, in such Case, arrest and detain the Ships of such Potentate in his Harbours until those of *British* Subjects be released : And King *James* promises the like for the *French* King's Subjects.” [The Manner of modern Treaties of Peace and Commerce is much more cautious than that of this 3d Article, which surely stipulates too much on both Sides.]

“ IV. Free Liberty to the *English* Subjects in *France* for the private Exercise of the Protestant Religion.

“ V. Three Months Time allowed, in case of a Rupture, for the Merchants, on both Sides, to bring away their Effects.

“ VI. Security shall be given by the Commanders of the Ships of both Parties setting Sail, not to commit Piracy or any other Violence to the other Party.” [With sundry other Articles against piratical Acts.]

“ VII. The *English* Ships trading to *Bordeaux* and into the River *Garonne*, shall not hereafter be obliged to land and deposite their Arms and Ammunition there : Neither shall the *French* Ships in *England* be put to the like Inconveniency : Neither shall these pay the Imposition or petty Dues in *England*, called *Head-money*, warranted by no Law of *England*.

“ VIII. Lastly, with respect to all other commercial Matters, the Treaty of 1606 shall take place.”

✎ The Reader is to take Notice, once for all, that although, in the printed Collection of Treaties, in four Volumes, published Anno 1732, several of such Treaties differ in Length and Form from those in the *Fœdera*, the Substance being still the same in both; yet we have judged it safest and most authentic to copy the Substance of them from the *Fœdera*, rather than from a printed Collection without the Stamp of Authority, which the *Fœdera* undoubtedly has.

Dutch East-India Company divides 50 per Cent.

In the same Year 1610, the *Dutch East-India* Company is said to have divided 50 per Cent. on their Capital.

Captain Hudson's third and last unfortunate Attempt for a North-west Passage to China.

Captain *Hudson* made now his third and last Attempt for the Discovery of a North-west Passage to *China*. He entered the Streights and Bay of his Name, and went 100 Leagues farther than any before had done, and until stopped either by Ice or by Shoal-water.—He wintered in the Bay, took possession of the Country, and traded with the Natives; giving the *English* Names to many Ports, Bays, and Promontories, which they still retain on all the Maps of *Europe*; such as, *Cape James*, *Cape Henry*, *Queen Anne's Foreland*, *Desires Provoked*, *the Isle of God's Mercy*, *King James's Foreland*, *Queen Anne's Cape*, &c. He was supplied with Swans, Geese, Ducks, Partridges, &c. But great Discord arising between him and the Majority of the Ship's Company, they mutinied, and most cruelly turned him and eight of his Men (who were mostly sick) into an open Boat, and they were never heard of more. Those Mutineers returned Home with the Ship, though in great Distress, for Want of Provisions, &c. the Ringleaders against Captain *Hudson* mostly losing their Lives in the Homeward Voyage.

The London Adventurers to Virginia make a Corporation.

Remarks on the first Virginia Company.

In this 7th Year of King *James*, the *London Adventurers to Virginia* (or the first Colony) obtained that King's Charter, which incorporated them by the Name of the *Treasurer and Company of Adventurers and Planters of the City of London for the first Colony of Virginia*. This was what was then properly called the *Virginia Company*. “ They were hereby empowered to grant and convey Lands there to the Adventurers and Planters.—To appoint a Council-resident in *Virginia*, to place and displace Officers, &c.” The sanguine Hopes entertained of that Colony in those Times, kept up their Spirits and enabled them to bear a great Expence and many Disappointments patiently; and although those first Adventurers were far from being Gainers, yet the Nation has since reaped a noble Harvest from their Endeavours. In the 10th Year of this King's Reign, he granted them all the Islands on the Coast of *South-Virginia*.

The



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In this Year, the *Russia* Company sent out a Ship to discover *Spitzbergen*, whose inhospitable Shores we have already described under the Year 1598.

And the next Year, that Company, for the first Time, sent two Ships thither, purposely for the killing of Whales, carrying with them six *Biscayners*, expert in the Whale-fishing: But they lost both their Ships, though their Men and Boats, &c. were saved by a Ship of *Hull*, then also at *Spitzbergen*.

First English Voyage expressly on the Whale fishery. *Hull* early in the Whale fishery.

The *Dutch East-India* Company's Ambassadors or Envoys, in a solemn Embassy to the Emperor of *Japan*, in the City of *Meaco*, are said to have now obtained very advantageous Terms of Commerce, maugre all the Opposition of the *Spanish* and *Portuguese* Agents there.

The Dutch East-India Company obtains a commercial Treaty with *Japan*.

*Henry*, Prince of *Wales*, now sent out his Servant, Sir *Thomas Button*, for attempting a Discovery of a North-west Passage to *China*. He entered the Bay, which bears his Name to this Day, on the South Side of *Hudson's-Bay*, where he wintered, at a Place called *Port-Nelson*, so named by him from the Name of the Captain of his Ship, whom he buried there. He discovered a great Continent to the South and West of that Bay, to which he gave the Names of *New-North-Wales* and *New-South-Wales*. He also erected a Cross here, on which he fixed the Arms of *England*, for ascertaining our Right thereunto.

Sir Thomas Button's Attempt for a North-west Passage to *China*, &c.

In Tome xvi, (P. 710.) of the *Fædera*, we find that King *James* [in Imitation of what was done in King *Edward VI's* Time] granted Pensions to sundry foreign Protestant Divines, famous for their Learning, &c. having now settled a Pension of 300*l.* per Annum, during Pleasure, on the famous *Iaac Casaubon*; and, in the same Year, bestowed on him a Prebend of *Canterbury*.

Iaac Casaubon's Pension from King *James*.

(*Ibidem*, P. 716.) In King *James's* defensive Alliance with sundry *German* Electors and Princes, in this Year, he engaged to supply them with 4000 Foot-soldiers, on Account of their intersting themselves in the disputed Succession to the Dutchies of *Juliers*, *Bergs*, and *Cleves*: The Pay of those Troops, in *Sterling* Money, was to be as follows, viz.

1. The Colonel-General, (or Commander in chief) per Day,	- - - - -	£	5	00	00	Daily Pay of Lord-Officers military.
2. A Colonel, per Day,	- - - - -		1	00	00	
3. A Lieutenant-Colonel,	- - - - -		00	6	00	
4. A Serjeant-Major,	- - - - -		00	5	00	
And the whole 4000 Soldiers, with a Captain to each Company, per Day,	- - - - -		156	6	8	

In the 10th Voyage of the *English East-India* Company, in this Year, at *Surat* our People had an Opportunity of observing the immense Commerce of the *Portuguese* in those Parts; seeing no fewer than 240 Sail of their Merchant-ships in one Fleet, bound for *Cambaya*: Nevertheless, our two Ships soon after fought and defeated four of their great Galleons, and 26 Frigates from *Goa*, sent in pursuit of them; which caused great Joy to the *Indians* at *Surat*, by whom the *Portuguese* were much hated, and who are soon to lose the Bulk of this mighty Commerce.

English Company's 10th Voyage to East-India. The immense Commerce of the Portuguese in East-India.

*Siden Muley*, King of *Fez*, having about this Time made himself Master of the Kingdom of *Morocco*, with much Slaughter; and King *Philip III.* of *Spain* having, by Agreement, supplied him with Money and other Assistance therein, in recompence thereof, the strong Fort of *Larache* (or *Alarache*) on the *African* Shore, was delivered into King *Philip's* Hands.

The King of Fez conquers the Kingdom of *Morocco*, and gives up *Larache* to Spain, for its Succour in that Conquest. King *Philip III.* of Spain most impolitically expels from Spain all the *Moroccans* and *Jews*.

About this Year, (or perhaps the preceding one, according to some) the said King *Philip III.* of *Spain*, through the Instigation of his bigotted Clergy, committed a most fatal Mistake in point of true Politics, in expelling the most industrious and useful People of his Kingdom, viz. the *Moors* and *Jews* still left in that Country; which also was attended with great Cruelty.

We have seen, under the Year 1492, that a Period was then put to the *Moorish* Dominion in *Spain*: And that vast Numbers of both *Moors* and *Jews* were then expelled that Country; although there still remained great Numbers of both those Sorts of People in *Spain*, especially in the Provinces of *Castile*, *Andalusia*, and *Valencia*. A subsequent Rebellion of those People, Anno 1568, was not quite suppressed (as we have likewise seen) till two Years after that Year; wherein also vast Numbers of both *Moors* and *Jews* were slaughtered. The Remainder of both those People were either expelled, or were obliged to profess the Catholic Religion, by Baptism; and if they afterward relapsed, they were delivered over to the horrible Barbarity of the Inquisition: They were therefore stiled *new Christians*; some of whom became Ecclesiastics, and were in high Stations: Though, it is said, they were all either *Mahometans* or *Jews* in their Hearts, and that 1,200,000 of both those Kinds of People still remained in *Spain* under the said Disguise of being *new Christians*. King *Philip II.* could never be prevailed on to proceed to Extremities against those unhappy People, though it had been often proposed by his Council; but his Son *Philip III.* being a much weaker Prince, and consequently much led by the Clergy, was drawn into this Cruelty. These poor People were said to have lately solicited the Protection of *France*, of *England*, of the *Dutch*, of the King of *Morocco*, and of the *Grand-Signior*; being justly apprehensive that their inveterate Foes, the Clergy, would sooner or later bring about their Destruction: Rumours also had been spread at this Time of their intending, on a *Good-Friday*, to butcher all the *old Christians*. Upon such-like Surmises and Pretences, King *Philip* seized on all their Estates, and expelled them his Kingdom in the most cruel Manner.—Priests were dragged from the Altars—Judges from the Benches—Husbands from the Arms of their Wives—and Wives from Husbands: Not sparing even such Officers of the Crown as were allied to the most ancient *Christian* Families.—Many of those miserable People were transported to *Barbary*; where they joined the Race of those

Spain's final Expulsion of the *Moorish* and *Jews*.



those before expelled, in their Revenge for *Spanish Cruelties*. *Mezeray* says; "That scarce a fourth Part of them were able to preserve their wretched Lives: For, being looked upon as *Infidels* by the *Christians* whither they fled, and as *Christians* amongst the *Infidels*, they encountered Cruelties and Death in various Shapes. Some were drowned by the very Mariners who pretended to transport them. Others were massacred by the *Moors* of *Barbary*." In *Winwood's Memorials*, Vol. III. Mr. (afterward Lord) *Cottington*, the *English* Minister at *Madrid*, writes to Mr. *Trumbull*, the *English* Resident at *Brussels*, "That the *Spanish* King had made vast Preparations for destroying the *Moriscoes* of the Kingdom of *Valencia*, having, for that End, assembled 85 Gallies, 20 Ships, and 70,000 Soldiers. At one Instant, they seized on all the Towns and Villages of the Kingdom," [*Valencia*] "proclaiming therein, that, within three Days, upon pain of Death, they should all repair to the Sea-side, there to be embarked. Many, fearing what should afterward be done to them, attempting to have fled, were immediately executed. The rest (which, they say, will be at least 80,000 Households) have daily their Hands bound, and so put on board.—What they will do with them, or whither they will carry them, is yet kept secret.—Some say, there is a Commission given to put them all on Shore in *Barbary*; and others, (*which I rather believe*) that it is to cast them all into the Sea."

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"*Postscript*. I can almost assure you, that they have and will throw into the Sea, of Men, Women, and Children, above 300,000 Persons. A Cruelty never before heard of in any Age," says Lord *Cottington*.

*Tantum Religio potuit suadere Malorum?*

In another Letter to the same, he says, "That three of the best Gallies and three smaller Ships were lost in a Tempest, all fraught with *Moors*: Our *Moriscoes*," [or *Moors*] "notwithstanding we have embarked at least 80,000 of them, are now above 20,000 strong in the Mountains."—In another;—"Our *Misces*, on the Mountains, are, through Famine, forced to come down: Their King is hanged in *Valencia*, with some few others, and the rest are embarked for *Barbary*: We now begin to clear *Castile*, *Estremadura*, and *Andalusia*, of *Moriscoes* also.—They are to be gone within thirty Days."—In another;—"We here turn out our *Moriscoes*, without suffering them to carry in Specie, or in Letters, any Kind of Gold or Silver."

*Voltaire*, in his *Age of Louis XIV.* makes the Number of those *Moors*, expelled by King *Philip III.* to have been near 800,000 Persons: "Though, on the contrary," (says this Author, very justly) "he ought rather to have invited more to come into his Kingdom, if it be true, that the Number of Subjects constitutes the Wealth and Strength of Monarchs."

This, and former Expulsions, deprived *Spain* of vast Numbers of her most ingenious and industrious People, who (had they been treated with Moderation) might have been gradually brought over to their Catholic Religion. Now, if to these Losses of People be added, those great Numbers sent for the planting and continually recruiting of their vast *American Colonies*; we cannot be surprised, that there are now, by some Accounts, scarce five Millions of People in all the Kingdom of *Spain*, though about thrice as large as the Island of *Great-Britain*, wherein are about twice that Number of People. By the before-named Depopulations, and by their Bigotry, Laziness, and Pride, that fine Country, from being once one of the most populous, as well as best-cultivated in all *Europe*, is become a barren Solitude. *Mezeray* observes, that the *Moors* in *Spain* had so far improved the Lands, as to make them yield more by one third Part, to the Landlords, than the *Spanish* Tenants could do; wherefore when King *Philip III.* now expelled them, he gave the Nobles and Gentry one fourth Part of the Plunder, by way of Recompence. The *Moors* left behind them in *Spain* very illustrious Marks of their long Dominion there; seeing most of the eminent Cities, Castles, and Palaces, and also Cathedral-Churches, which formerly were *Mosques*, remaining even to this Day, were built by them; who were accounted more ingenious, as well as more industrious in Business, than the *Spaniards*. We thought ourselves obliged to dwell the longer on this Article, of the Expulsion of the *Moors* and *Jews* from *Spain*, that it might prove an useful Memento to Us and all wise Nations, never to suffer a bigotted Clergy to poison Court and Country with their persecuting Principles. A numerous, frugal, and industrious Commonalty being the greatest Riches, Glory, and Strength of a well-ordered State.

Reflections on all these Expulsions.

France in vain attempts an East India Trade.

The great King *Henry IV.* of *France* had, in the Year 1604, erected an *East-India* Company in *France*, which nevertheless did not take Place in his Reign; but his Son *Louis XIII.* farther encouraged the Company by a new Charter: And in 1615, this Company sent out Ships and took Possession of the great Isle of *Madagascar*, which not answering Expectation, the Company and Trade was wholly dropped.

The *Hollanders*, in all or most of the new Trade from *China*, followed the Dutch close at their Heels.

In most, if not all, the new Branches of Trade, discovered by the *English*, in the latter Part of the last, and the former Part of the present Century, we may observe, that the *Dutch* generally followed close at their Heels. This has been seen in the *Russia* Trade,—the *North-East* and *North-West* Attempts for a Passage to *China*, &c.—in planting in *America*,—in the Circumnavigations of the terraqueous Globe,—and in the *East-India* Commerce. It is true, *De Witt*, in his *Interest of Holland*, [if he was the Author of that judicious Book, as is generally believed] reports the *Dutch* to have made early Attempts for the *Whale-fishing*, at *Spitzbergen*, to which Parts [whether a Cluster of Isles, or a Continent, is still uncertain] they probably gave that Name. Yet as the Mariners of the Port of *Hull* were, long before, much in the *Filbery*, at and about the North Cape of *Norway-Lapland*, it seems probable, that the *Dutch* learned the



A. D. 1611 the Way to *Spitzbergen* from them, (as they had before the Way to *Russia*) although the latter looked on *Spitzbergen* as only a Part of the vast Region of *Greenland*; and therefore, even in our own Days, we still call it generally *Greenland*. *Spitzbergen* still called *Greenland* by the *English*.

The *Hollanders*, being emboldened by their late Truce with *Spain*, now venture down to the *Levant* Seas for Traffic, and, in Imitation of the *English*, they now send, for the first Time, an Ambassador to the *Grand Signior* at *Constantinople*, where he concludes a favourable Treaty of Commerce for his Masters. The *Hollanders* first Ambassador sent this Year to *Constantinople*, who concludes a commercial Treaty with the *Turks*.

This Year is generally fixed on as the first Time that the *Dutch* or *Hollanders* gained Footing in *Japan*; and it is said, that by the Year 1616, they were the only *European* People permitted to trade or reside there. The invidious Story of their artful Answer to the *Japonese*, upon being asked if they were *Christians*, is much more like a *Portuguese* Calumny than the real Truth. For, as the *Hollanders* had wormed the *Portuguese* quite out of all Trade or Resort to *Japan*, it is far from being improbable that their Priests invented that detestable Calumny to render them odious every-where; and we have the greater Reason for this Supposition, as the *Portuguese Jesuits* (we know) were also very liberal of their false and cruel Invectives against both the *English* and *Dutch*, at the great *Mogul's* Court, and elsewhere in *India*, upon a vain Presumption that their Nation, being the first Discoverers of a Passage by Sea to *India*, had the sole Right to trade thither. The *Dutch* or *Hollanders* first yet Footing in *Japan*.

In this same Year, the absolute Sovereignty of the Dukedom (now Kingdom) of *Prussia*, was confirmed by *Poland* to the Electoral House of *Brandenburgh*. *Prussia's* Sovereignty confirmed to the House of *Brandenburgh*.

In the same Year, the Duke of *Florence's* Gallies destroyed 42 *Turkish* ones, and took one.

Many eminent Historians and Chronologers flourished at and about this Time; as *Helvicus*, *Calvisius*, *Tbuanus*, *Spondanus*, &c. Sundry eminent Historians and Chronologers flourished at this Time.

1612 From the Year 1598 to 1612, the *English* went on, unrivalled, with their *Whale-fishing* at *Greenland*. But in the last-named Year, when the *Hollanders* first resorted thither, some of the *English Russia* Company's Ships, outward-bound, seized on the *Whale-Oil* of the *Dutch*, and on their *Fishing-Tackle*, &c. and obliged them to return Home, with a Threatening, that if ever they were found in those Seas hereafter they would make Prize of Ships and Cargoes; their Master, the King of *Great-Britain*, having the sole Right to that Fishery, in virtue, as they alleged, of the first Discovery thereof, and of *Spitzbergen*; and in the following Year the *English* seized on and brought Home two of those *Dutch* Ships, as what they deemed legal Prizes. The *English* drive the *Dutch* from *Greenland*.

The *Hollanders* now join the *Hanse-Towns* in a Complaint to *Christian IV.* King of *Denmark*, of the heavy additional Toll which, since the Commencement of his War with *Sweden*, he had imposed on all Ships passing the *Sound*. Whereupon that King gave them the Choice of a hard Alternative, viz. either to continue to pay that new Toll, or else to let their Merchandize be thenceforth carried up the *Baltic* in *Danish* Bottoms. The *Lubeckers* being, from their Situation, peculiarly affected by that Toll, loudly complain to the *Emperor*, whose Redress (if ever to be hoped for) being like to be, as usual, very slow, they make a League with the *Hollanders* for the mutual Protection of their Commerce and Navigation, determining to send an armed Force to the *Sound* for that End: For the Expence whereof  $\frac{2}{3}$  Parts was to be borne by *Holland*, and the other eighth Part by *Lubeck*. This Alliance was to last eleven Years, during which the other *Hanse-Towns* might come into it. Accordingly afterward the Cities of *Magdeburgh*, and *Brunswick*, *Rostock*, *Straelsund*, and *Lunenburgh*, agreed to pay each 1 per Cent. and *Wismar*, *Gripswald*, and *Anclam*, each half per Cent. at their Assembly held at *Brunswick*. *Hamburg* and *Bremen* are also mentioned by *Werdenbagen* (Tome II.) without ascertaining their Quotas. The *Lubeckers* also loudly complained to the *Emperor*, that the *Danes* had seized and detained their Ships and Merchandize bound to *Sweden*: And the King of *Denmark* replied, that the *Lubeckers* had had fair Notice before-hand, that if they carried on any Correspondence with his said Enemies, he would make Prize of them. And with respect to the Toll, which he had laid on Ships passing the *Sound*, during his War with *Sweden*, that was no more than what other Princes in like Cases do. "For that he was Sovereign Lord of the *Baltic* Sea [*Maris Baltici*] or *Sound*; the Dominion whereof was transmitted to him by his Ancestors; seeing a great Part of his Territories border on that Sea: Wherefore he will never suffer his Title to his said Sovereignty in the *Baltic* to be called in Question." Probably (however) he meant only that Part of it called the *Sound*. The new *Danish* Toll in the *Sound* occasions a League between *Holland* and the *Hanse-Towns*, in which *England* joins, whereby the new Toll is dropped. *Denmark's* high Claim to Sovereignty in the *Baltic* or *Sound*, considered.

My Lord *Molesworth*, in his Account of *Denmark*, as it was in the Year 1692, (Chap. iii.) says, "This Passage of the *Sound* (or *Ore Sound*) being agreed to be the only Passage into and from the *Baltic* Sea, the great *Belt* became quite neglected.—But there being no fixed Rule or Treaty whereby to be governed with regard to the different Bulk of the Ships of so many different Nations, the *Danes*, in process of Time; began to grow arbitrary, and exacted more or less, according to the Strength or Weakness of those they had to deal with, or to their Friendship or Discontent with the several Nations to whom the Ships belonged: The *Emperor Charles V.* thereupon concluded (at *Spire*) a Treaty with *Denmark*, in behalf of his *Netherland* Subjects, who had great Traffic in the *Baltic*, whereby every Ship of 200 Tons, and under, with her Lading, should pay two *Rose-Nobles*, [*i. e.* about thirty Shillings, *Sterling*] at its Entrance into, or Return from the *Baltic*, and every Ship above 200 Tons, with her Lading, should pay three *Rose-Nobles*; which Agreement remained in Force till the *Seven Provinces* shook off the *Spanish Yoke*, of which the *Danes* taking Advantage, raised the Toll on the *Hollanders* to an extravagant Height. This brought on the before-named Alliance between the *Dutch* and *Lubeckers*, which, in the End, brought the *Danes* to Reason. Yet, in After-times, the *Hollanders* paid Toll in the *Sound* at length fixed.



“ paid more or less, according as Fortune was favourable or adverse to them, till the Year 1647, when the first formal Treaty was made by them with *Denmark*, as Sovereigns, for forty Years, at the Expiration whereof, *Anno* 1687, another Treaty was made, and that expiring, *Anno* 1691, there remained in Force only the ancient Treaty of *Spire*. As for *England's* Treaties with *Denmark* on this Point, they were grounded on and have Reference to those of the *Dutch*, with a Covenant,” (says his Lordship) “ that *England* shall be treated [*tanquam gens amicissima*] on the Foot of the most favoured Nation, excepting always *Sweden*, whose Ships paid no Toll at all, (as *per* their Treaty of the Year 1644.)” [Yet since, *viz.* *Anno* 1720, the *Swedes* engaged, by Treaty, to pay as all other Nations.]—It is but about 150 Years ago that the *Danish* Court first began to raise the Toll, and to impose a separate Tax on the Merchandize of each Ship. For that End, *Anno* 1640, the *Danish* Court printed a Book of Rates, *viz.* A Ship, of 200 Tons, laden Eastward with *Salt*, to pay 334 Rixdollars and 24 Stivers. Ditto, laden with *Rye* from the *East*, 184 Dollars and 24 Stivers. So that the Charges of a Ship of that Burden, with its outward and homeward Cargoes, amounted to 519 Rixdollars: And, at that Time, the whole Tax yielded about 300,000 Rixdollars to the *Danish* Treasury. Hereupon the *Dutch* united with *Sweden*, *Anno* 1643, and attacked *Denmark* by Sea and Land, whereby the *Danish* Court was obliged to reduce the Tolls [on an Average, we presume] to 244 Rixdollars in all, on Ship and Cargo. The *Hollanders*, however, not satisfied with that Reduction, brought *Denmark* to a new Treaty, *Anno* 1646, whereby each Ship and Cargo was reduced to 100 Rixdollars in all, both outward and homeward. Since which Reduction, the intire Toll of the *Sound* has not yielded 250,000 Rixdollars. The *Danes* raising this Toll so very high, proved (it seems) one great Occasion of their losing some of their best Provinces to *Sweden*.—The *English* and *Dutch* have ever paid this Toll with Reluctance, and would never allow of any Kind of searching or ever stopping of their Ships, and the *Danes* (says his Lordship) are content to take the Master of the Vessel's Word for the Quality and Quantity of his Lading, not thinking it prudent to urge the Point farther, lest we should inquire too narrowly into *their original Right*, and into *their Ability to maintain it*. For whilst *we* and the *Dutch* are content to pay this Toll, all the other petty Princes and States do it without Murmur: But if *we* once break the Chain, they would shake off their Part of it likewise. Now if, from what his Lordship says in the ixth Chapter, the whole Revenue of *Denmark* was but 2,222,000 Rixdollars, it cannot be surprizing that the Toll of the *Sound*, when at the highest, has been often said to be the brightest Jewel in the *Danish* Crown.

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The *Dutch* make a favourable Treaty with the King of *Ceylon*: But it did not as yet succeed as hoped for.

By the Interest of a *Dutchman*, who was this Year in great Favour with the King of *Ceylon*, his Countrymen, of the *Dutch East-India* Company, found Means to obtain a favourable Treaty with that King, who thereby engaged to deliver annually to that Company all the *Cinnamon* of the Island,—to exempt them from sundry Taxes,—and to allow free Commerce thither to no other *European* Nation without their Leave,—and also to dispose of all his precious Stones to them alone,—and, lastly, to allow them half the Customs of the Island, &c. (says *Baldæus*, a *Dutch* Preacher at *Ceylon*, who published his Account of *Ceylon* at *Amsterdam*, *Anno* 1672.) Yet the Contentments of the *Dutch* for securing their Conquests of the *Molucco Spice* Islands prevented their being able at this Time to improve that Treaty so far as to drive the *Portuguese* out of *Ceylon*, who were guarded against the Encroachments made by the *Dutch*, and had also violent Quarrels with the said King of *Ceylon*.

A critical Remark on this peremptory Demand of the *Danish* Court, of the Toll in the *Sound*.

The before-named very high and peremptory Words of the *Danish* Court we have, *verbatim*, translated from *Werdenhagen*: But although the Crown of *Denmark* was then Sovereign of both Shores of the *Sound*, (as being possessed of *Schonen*, since yielded to *Sweden*) yet then and ever since, the rest of the Potentates of *Europe* have rather (by common Consent) acquiesced in this Toll (says Lord *Molesworth*) on Account of a Lighthouse maintained by that Crown, (as of old also on Account of guarding those Seas against Pirates, and perhaps for other political Reasons) than from the bare Claim of the said Sovereignty. [See Queen *Elizabeth's* Instructions to her Ambassador treating with the *Danes*, *Anno* 1602, at *Bremen*, P. 923.] An Equilibrium seems now to be requisite to be preserved, by the other Powers of *Europe*, between the two Northern Crowns; since, should one Sovereign possess both, [as was once the Case, before Commerce was become considerable in *Europe*] it would be too much in his Power to impose Tolls at his Pleasure in that *Sound*, through which, at present, every Sovereign in *Europe* may possibly judge they have a Right to claim an independent Freedom of Navigation; from which Claim, when Impositions were complained of, have sprung several Expeditions of *English* and *Dutch* Fleets into that Sea within the last 100 Years. Of this famous *Sound*, being four Miles in Breadth, and every-where of sufficient Depth, [according to some] it is said the Castles on each Shore could not effectually command the Channels, even when one Sovereign possessed both Shores, without *Denmark's* keeping a Guard-ship of sufficient Force, to oblige all Merchant-ships to stop and pay the Toll there; but then the opposing thereof would oblige foreign Nations to send a naval Convoy with all their trading Ships thither.

1613

In Conclusion, the *Hollanders* having brought King *James I.* of *England* to join with them and the *Hanse-Towns*, in this Complaint, which they laid before the States of *Denmark*, [then having a free Constitution] *Anno* 1613, his *Danish* Majesty, the same Year, annulled the said new Toll, leaving only the ancient Toll which subsisted before the War with *Sweden*.

In the Years 1613 and 1615, there were two Treaties concluded between the *Dutch* Republic and the *Hanse-Towns*, for this End, *viz.* the first with *Lubeck* alone; the second with it and sundry other *Hanse-Towns*; both being for their mutual Defence against any such Encroachments. Which defensive Treaties, though they did not mention *Denmark* expressly, had, however, the desired Effect for many Years to come.

The



A.D.  
1612

The Reader is to take Notice, that the above Dates of *this* memorable Transaction are taken merely on *Werdenbagen's* Credit, who seemed so much Master of the Subject as to venture to correct *Thuanus* concerning the same.

This Effort of the declining *Hanse-Towns* to draw the *Dutch* into a Confederacy with them for the Freedom of Commerce, did, by the powerful Conjunction of *England*, produce the desired Effect. Yet, in general, it was unlikely that any durable Confederacy (and much less an *Union*, as some then proposed) could take Place between the *Dutch* and so great a Number of widely-dispersed Towns, whose Interests were and are almost as different as their Situations; over-awed too by the greater Potentates near them, since they have become strong in Shipping. Such an *Union* therefore could not be advantageous to the *Dutch*, whose Aim always was to gain Ground every-where in Commerce, and who *now* for more than a Century have engrossed the greatest Part of the Commerce of the *Baltic*, and thereby have rendered most of the *Hanseatic* Ports on that Sea as empty of good Shipping as their Exchanges *now* are of rich Merchants.

Whether a close Union between the *Dutch* and the *Hanse-Towns* could have been beneficial to the *Hollanders*.

About this Time also (says *Werdenbagen*, Tome II. Pars V. p. 105.) the *Swedes* treated as Enemies all such Merchant Ships as did not take out Licences from their King, for Liberty to trade thither. So that the *Easterling Hanse-Towns*, being pressed with Difficulties on every Side, were obliged to relinquish a great Part of their ancient Commerce, which gradually brought on their present great Declension.

The *Swedes* obstruct the Commerce of the *Hanse-Towns*.

*Ireland*, having been very much exhausted of People by former Wars and Rebellions, King *James* the First, finding it now in Peace, thought it a proper Time to improve it: He accordingly divided the whole Kingdom into Counties, appointed regular Circuits of the Judges; and (says *Sir James Ware*, in his historical Relations) "the Benefit and Protection of the Laws of *England* were communicated to all, as well *Irish* as *English*; whereby the *Irish* were reclaimed from their Wildness,—to cut off their *Glibs* and long Hair,—to convert their *Mantles* into *Cloaks*,—and to conform themselves to the Manner of *England*, in all their Behaviour and outward Forms.—The Possession and Limits of Lands were settled, whereby the Hearts of the People were also settled, and they were *now* encouraged to build and plant, and to improve the Commodities of the Lands; whereby the yearly Value thereof is already increased double of what it was within these few Years;—as is also the Crown Revenue.—Encouragement has been given to the maritime Towns and Cities, as well to increase their Trade of Merchandize, as to cherish mechanical Arts and Sciences.—Also he granted Markets and Fairs in all Counties, and erected corporate Towns among them.—So that, until the Beginning of his Majesty's Reign," [*i. e.* King *James* the First's, in whose Reign our said Author wrote] "*Ireland* was never intirely subdued and brought under the Obedience of the Crown of *England*."

*Ireland* greatly improved in King *James* the First's Reign.

*Sir John Davis* justly remarks, (in sundry Places of his useful Treatise on this Subject) That it was bad Policy in *England*, that for the Space of 350 Years, at least, after the first Attempt of *Ireland's* Conquest, the *English* Laws were not communicated to the *Irish*, nor the Benefit and Protection thereof allowed unto them, though they earnestly desired the same.—As if it was intended to keep a perpetual Separation and Enmity between the *English* and *Irish*; whereby a perpetual War was kept up between them till this happy Time that a "complete Conquest was now made of that intire Island."

Moreover, for Prevention of future Rebellions, King *James* having, in the Year 1609, proposed to the City of *London*, the making of an *English* Settlement in a Part of the Province of *Ulster*, then much depopulated and deserted; and the City having accepted of his Majesty's Proposal, and raised (as we have seen under the Year 1609) the Sum of 20,000*l.* for the making of a new Plantation there, [the late rebellious old *Irish* Inhabitants of *Ulster* being all transplanted into the Province of *Connaught*, where to this Day their Posterity inhabit] sent thither about 300 Persons, of all Sorts of Handicrafts and Occupations, Anno 1612, principally intended for re-peopling of *Derry*, [thence on this Account named *London-derry*] and *Colerain*; two hundred Houses to be built in the former, and one hundred in the latter. The King also erected *Derry* into a Bishoprick, and *Colerain* to be a Corporation.

The *Irish* Society for the planting of *Ulster* erected by the City of *London*.

A Corporation was accordingly established in *London* for that End, under the Name of the Governor and Committee of the *Irish Society*, to be annually elected out of the Court of Aldermen and Common-Council, for the Management of the Lands and Fisheries of that Part of *Ireland*. Yet, it seems, King *James* thought the Magistrates of the City of *London* were not expeditious enough therein: For, in the Year 1613, he sent for that newly erected Corporation to *Greenwich*, and reprimanded them for their Dilatoriness, &c. Whereupon the City sent over to *Ulster* an Alderman and a Commoner, with some Surveyors, who settled that new Colony to the King's as well as City's Satisfaction: And the Lands and Fisheries there have been since greatly improved, to the considerable Benefit of that Part of *Ireland*: It being a very valuable Estate possessed to this Day by the City of *London*, in its Corporate Capacity, conducted, as above, by a Governor, Deputy, and Committee.

In the said Year 1612, a Contract of Marriage being concluded between the Lady *Elizabeth*, Daughter of King *James* the First, of Great Britain, and *Frederic*, Elector Palatine, it was agreed, That her Portion should be forty thousand Pounds Sterling; which the Record in *Rymer's Fœdera*, Tome XVI. (p. 722.) says, "was according to the Custom of *England*," [*secundum Consuetudinem Angliæ*.] Now, where to find this Custom before this one Instance, will, we imagine, be very difficult or rather impossible. The last Marriage of any Female of the Royal Family was that of Queen *Mary*, Anno 1554, to *Philip*, Son to the Emperor *Charles* V. (afterward *Philip* II. King of

Marriage Portion of *Elizabeth*, King *James* the First's Daughter, with the Elector Palatine.



*Spain*;) But, as that Princess was actually in the second Year of her own Reign, there neither was nor could be any Portion stipulated with that Emperor; who indeed agreed, That her Dowery should be 60,000 *l. Flemish Money, per Annum*, viz. 40,000 *l.* out of *Spain*; and 20,000 *l.* from *Brabant, Flanders, Hainault, and Holland*. The very latest proper Instance then of any Marriage-Portion of Ladies of the Royal Family is that of King *Henry the Eighth's Will*, (under the Year 1546) which we have given in its Place, whereby he bequeaths "10,000 *l.* to each of his "two Daughters at their Marriages, or a larger Sum, at the Discretion of our Executors." [*Fœdera*, Tome XV. Fol. 110.] The next preceding Treaty of Marriage was between King *Henry the Eighth, Anno 1522*, and the Emperor *Charles the Fifth*, then come on a Visit to *England* (as delivered by *Rapin*, and other Historians) for the latter's marrying King *Henry's* before-named Daughter *Mary*, (when she should be twelve Years of Age) whereby King *Henry* stipulates to give with her a Portion of 400,000 Crowns; a much large Sum than 40,000 *l.* We need not observe, that the said Contract never took place: And indeed seems not to have been any other than an ostentatious Compliment. The next immediately preceding this Treaty of Marriage, was that under the Year 1518, [*Fœdera*, Tome XIII. Fol. 632.] whereby King *Henry the Eighth* stipulates to give a Portion of 330,000 *French Crowns* with his said Infant Daughter *Mary*, to the Dauphin, King *Francis the First's Son*. And the next preceding one was *Anno 1514*, [*Fœdera*, Tome XIII. Fol. 423.] whereby *Mary*, the second Daughter of King *Henry the Seventh*, was to have 400,000 Gold Crowns when married (as afterward she was) to King *Louis XIIth of France*. In 1508, as we have seen, this same Lady was, by her Father's Treaty, to have 250,000 Gold Crowns, when married to *Charles*, Grandson of the Emperor *Maximilian* (*ibidem*, Tome XIII. Fol. 173.) And the next preceding Treaty of Marriage was *Anno 1500*, [*Fœdera*, Tome XII. Fol. 787.] when King *Henry the Seventh* contracts with King *James the Fourth of Scotland*, to give his eldest Daughter *Margaret* in Marriage, her Portion to be 30,000 Gold Nobles, being exactly ten thousand Pounds Sterling. And the next and last Marriage Treaty we shall mention, was between King *Edward the Fourth of England* and King *James the Third of Scotland, Anno 1474*, whereby *Cecily, Edward's Daughter*, was, on her Marriage with *James*, the Infant Prince of *Scotland*, to have 20,000 Marks Sterling, [*Fœdera*, Tome XI. Fol. 824.] Thus we see, that, as far as History and Records can make out, there was no such Custom as is above alleged; and that the Royal Portions were sometimes more and sometimes less than the Sum in Question, according to the Humour or political Views of the contracting Parties. Possibly, King *James* himself had some political Reason for inserting that Clause in this said Contract with the *Electo*r. Unless by the said Words, *According to the Custom of England*, no more was really intended by the King, than that the Kings of *England* were accustomed to give Portions in general with their Daughters on their Marriage; which Custom was the same in every other Court in *Christendom*, and therefore that Clause could not fairly admit of this Construction. This therefore was the first identical 40,000 *l.* ever given as a Royal Marriage Portion. According to the said Contract, "the Lady *Elizabeth's* Household was to consist of thirty-six Men Servants and thirteen Women "Servants, beside those belonging to the Stables."

A. D.  
1612

A Mistake of King *James the First*, in *Romer's Fœdera*, rectified concerning Royal Marriage Portions.

Which Portion King *James* levies on the Landed Proprietors, by Authority of the Statute of the 25th of King *Edward III.*

And, (*Fœdera*, Tome XVI. Fol. 724.) the same Year, we find King *James* taking the Benefit of a Statute of the 25th Year of King *Edward the Third*, which enabled the King to levy a reasonable Aid for the Marriage of his eldest Daughter; having issued his Precepts to the Sheriffs of the several Counties for the levying thereof: Which was the very same with that he levied *Anno 1609*, for making his eldest Son a Knight, viz. twenty Shillings on every Knight's-Fee; and the like on every 20 *l. per Annum* on all Lands held of the Crown in *Soccage*. Which Aid was also (we conceive) the last of the Kind raised by any of our Kings.

Salaries to the Lady *Elizabeth's* upper Servants, as *Electress Palatine*.

In Folio 725, *ibidem*, we find it agreed, that the before-named 40,000 *l.* was to be paid in two Years, by four Payments of 10,000 *l.* each half Year. And the Lady's Dowery was to be 10,000 *l. Sterling* yearly; besides 1,500 *l.* yearly to be paid her during the *Electo*r's Life, for her Privy-Purse. The Salaries of her Officers are also fixed thereby in Sterling Money, viz. Master of her Household, *per Annum*, 66 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*—Her Secretary, 50 *l.*—The Master of her Horse, 50 *l.*—To four Gentlemen (Waiters) each 20 *l.*—To her Chaplain, 50 *l.*—And to her Physician, 50 *l.* &c.——

[In the following Year, that afterward-unfortunate *Electo*r and his said Spouse were conveyed over to *Flanders* in great State, by the Lord-Admiral, (Earl of *Nottingham*) with eight of the King's Ships, beside Transports with Baggage, &c.]

The *Danes* first resort to *East-India*, and five Years after settle at *Tranquebar*.

In this same Year (or, as some others, two Years sooner) the *Danes* first began to resort to *East-India*, whither they have ever since carried on a Commerce, and have a good Fort and Town, begun to be settled in or about the Year 1617, on the Coast of *Coromandel*, called *Tranquebar*; though their Trade be not very considerable there to this Day.

The *Bermuda* or *Somer* Isles first planted.

In the same Year 1612, the Cluster of small and very rocky Islands, situated between *Europe* and *America*, and named the *Bermuda* or *Somer* Isles, in the North Latitude of 32½ Degrees (500 Miles directly East from *Carolina*) was first planted by the *English*. They had, almost one hundred Years before, been discovered by one *Bermuda*, a *Spaniard*, but were never planted by any before this Time. Sir *George Somers* and Sir *Thomas Gates*, in their Voyage to *Virginia, Anno 1609*, were ship-wrecked there, and lived there nine Months; and having built a Ship of their Cedar-Wood, they sailed thence to *Virginia*. They left two Men in the largest Isle, who were found alive in 1612, when they first planted a Colony there. And from the first-named Gentleman they were named the *Somers-Isles*, now vulgarly the *Summer-Isles*, though the first Name of *Bermuda* is mostly used. Sir *George Somers* was, it seems, a second Time driven on those Isles, and died there. But those who were with him, on their Arrival in *England*, made so favourable a Report



A. D. 1612 Report of the Beauty and Fertility of them, that the *Virginia* Company (who, as first Discoverers, claimed the Property) sold them to about 120 Persons, to whom King *James I.* granted a Charter. And, in this Year 1612, they planted with 160 Persons on the largest of them, named *St. George's Isle*, and sent afterward 500 more People thither, *Anno* 1619; whereupon they instituted an Assembly, with a Governor and Council. Some have reckoned the Islands 400 in Number; but most of them too small to have any Name, they being all circumscribed within the Compass of little more than about 47 Leagues. *St. George's*, the largest, is naturally fortified almost quite round by Rocks; and where there is any Landing-Place they have Forts and Batteries; and their only two Harbours are also very well fortified. They at first planted some Tobacco; but it did not answer Expectation. They are said to have had the finest Oranges in the World, also Mulberries, Olives, &c. and the noblest of Cedar-Trees. Yet they produce very little staple Commodities fit for Exportation, excepting their Cedar Sloops, with which they trade, and sell them at the *West-Indies*, and some Provisions: With the Gain of which Trade they are enabled to pay *Great Britain* for all the Necessaries they are constantly supplied with. It was afterwards, like *Virginia*, made a Regal Government, and so it still continues. As these Isles lie so remote from *America*, there were no People found thereon when the *English* planted them; but they found Plenty of Hogs, which the *Spaniards* had left there, as they likewise did on many other uninhabited Isles, that they might afterward, in case of Shipwreck or Storms, find Sustenance thereon. Two Misfortunes the *Bermudians* have attending them, viz. 1st, A Want of fresh Water. 2dly, They are often attacked by furious Winds, Storms, Thunder, &c. At their main Island of *St. George* (as well as at their chief Town) large Ships may safely enter, and be secure from Enemies, both Harbours being so well fortified, that an Enemy may be easily kept out: And this is, probably, the principal Reason for *Britain's* keeping those inconsiderable and much worn-out Isles; they lying so much in the Way of our Enemies (in whose Power they ought never to be) as well as of our own Shipping; there being no Productions there but what may be had in our other Plantations: And their Tobacco is much worse than that of *Virginia*.

The *English East-India* Company now sent thither one Ship, carrying Sir *Robert Shirley*, sent by King *James*, as his Ambassador to *Persia*, (and with him Sir *Thomas Powell*) who obtained of the *Persian* Court certain Privileges for that Company. This Ship returned Home with a Lading of Pepper, from *Sumatra* and *Bantam*, *Anno* 1614; being usually reckoned the twelfth Voyage of this Company. The twelfth Voyage of the *English East-India* Company.

In the same Year, *James Hall* and *William Baffin* sailed as high in *Hudson's-Bay* as Latitude 65 Degrees 20 Minutes, for a Passage to *China*, in vain. They also made Trial of a supposed Mine there, which had been digged by some *Danes*, but found it naught. A North-west Passage again attempted.

The *Spaniards* and *Portuguese* still continuing to insist, That none but themselves had any Right to sail beyond the *Equinoctial Line*; for Confutation thereof the learned *Hugo Grotius*, on the Part of his own Country of *Holland*, came forth with his ever-famous small *Latin* Treatise, intitled, "*Maré Liberum, sive de jure quod Batavis competit ad Indiana Commercium, Dissertatio.*" [i. e. *The Freedom of the Sea, or a Discourse concerning that Right which the Hollanders claim of trading to India.*] Grotius publishes his *Maré Liberum*, in Vindication of the Freedom of the Sea, or a Discourse concerning that Right which the Hollanders claim of trading to India. He begins with an Address to the Princes and free People of *Christendom*; and, in 13 Chapters, learnedly illustrates the Freedom of Navigation on the open Seas to all Mankind.—"That neither the *Portuguese* nor *Spaniards* had any Kind of exclusive Right of Dominion in the *East-Indies*; neither, 1st, by the Title of prior Discovery: Nor, 2dly, by Virtue of the Pope's Donation: Nor, 3dly, by Right of War or Conquest: Nor, 4thly, by Virtue of any Claim of Prescription or Custom.—That, by the Law of Nations, Commerce is free to all Mankind:—And therefore by no equitable Rule ought they to restrain the Freedom of the *Indian* Commerce, which the *Hollanders* are determined to maintain, whether in Peace or War." He clearly proved, (what indeed was very easy to do) "That the *Portuguese* were far from being the original Discoverers of the *East-India* Seas, 1st, From *Alexander the Great's* Discoveries thereof, and of the *Persian* and *Arabian* Gulphs. 2dly, From *Caius Caesar's* having found Marks in the *Red Sea* of the Wrecks of Ships, belonging to the *Gaditani*; who could come no other Way thither but by the *Cape of Good Hope*. He cites *Celius Antipater's* ocular Testimony of a maritime Commerce in ancient Times between *Spain* and *Ethiopia*,—and what *Cornelius Nepos* writes, viz. That, in his Time, *Eudoxus*, flying from *Lathyrus*, King of *Alexandria*, took Shipping in the *Red Sea*, and sailed round *Africa* to *Gades* in *Spain*.—That while *Carthage* flourished, it is most clear, that those People, deeply skilled in maritime Affairs, were not ignorant of those Seas: Particularly, that *Hanno* sailed from *Gades* to the farthest Parts of *Arabia*, round by that now called the *Cape of Good Hope*; and would have gone farther, had not his Stores and Provisions failed him.—Next, the regular annual Voyages of the *Romans* from *Egypt* to *India*, by the *Red Sea*, after *Augustus* had conquered *Egypt*.—And that *Strabo* asserts, That in his own Time a Company of Merchants of *Alexandria* traded with Ships from the *Red Sea* to the farthest *Ethiopia*, as well as to *India*." *Grotius* subjoins, That at the Time of the *Portuguese* first sailing to *India*, the several Seas between *Europe* and *India* were known, and could not possibly be unpractised by the People of the respective Countries bordering on those Seas, viz. *Moors*, *Ethiopians*, *Arabians*, *Persians*, and *Indians*: And that "[*Inventio nihil juris tribuit, nisi in ea quæ antè Inventionem nullius fuerant.*]" i. e. a Discovery gives no Right to any Thing but what belonged to no-body before such Discovery." (Cap. ii.) [What then can fairly be said for *Europe's* Discoveries in *America*, where there were many Millions of native *Indians*, and more particularly in *Mexico* and *Percu*, in both which Countries there were established Monarchies, for some Centuries prior to the *Spaniards* first Invasion of them?]"—"Lastly, Neither is it certain, that unless the *Portuguese* had made the Discovery (as they term it) of *India*, none else would have done it. For the Time was then come when almost all Arts, and particularly the Situation of the Earth and Seas, were much better understood and daily improving.—The *Venetians*, who had learnt much



“ much of *India*, were then upon farther Enquiries ; the indefatigable Industry of the People of *Bretagne*, and the bold Attempts of the *English*, all plainly shew, what in Time would have been effected.”——Among his other Reasonings, he quotes *Alphonfus Castrensis*, a *Spanish* Divine, as inveighing against the Absurdity and Injustice of those Nations who claim an exclusive Navigation in certain Seas ; as the *Genoese*, in their *Bay* ; the *Venetians*, in their *Gulph* ; and, principally, the *Portuguese*, in the *East-Indian Seas* ; as well as all other Nations (*Spain* itself not excepted) who pretend to such an exclusive Right on the Sea, (which is common to all) contrary to the Law of Nature, or natural Justice, and to that natural and divine Rule, of doing to others as we would they should do to us.——Toward the Conclusion, *Grotius*, speaking of the Necessity of vindicating by all possible Means the Freedom of Navigation and Commerce, thus addresses his own Nation, viz. “ Go on, thou most invincible Nation on the Ocean, in boldly asserting and defending that Freedom which is not thine alone, but is equally the Right of all Mankind.”

A. D.  
1612

In this Treatise there is not a Word expressly mentioned of *England's* Claim to any Kind of *Sea-Dominion* ; the Author's whole Drift seeming professedly to be against *Spain* and *Portugal*, [then still united.] Yet there is one Expression in this fifth Chapter, which seems to have been pointed at *King James's* having obliged the *Hollanders* to pay a Tribute for the Liberty of fishing on our Coasts, where he asserts, “ That the Reasons given for the Freedom of Navigation hold equally good for that of fishing on the Seas, which also ought to remain common or free to all.”

Welwood's Answer  
to Grotius's *Mare  
Liberum*.

What somewhat confirms this Conjecture was, that, in the Year 1615, one *William Welwood* published, at *London*, a small Treatise, in *Latin*, of 28 Pages, in *Quarto*, with the following Title, [probably by *King James's* own Direction] viz. “ *De Dominio Maris furibusque ad Dominium præcipue spectantibus, Assertio brevis et methodica. Cosmopoli. 1615.*” In his Dedication to *Queen Anne*, he signs *Gulielmus Welwood* ; and, as it is an Answer to *Grotius*, we shall here give the Substance of it ; though three Years later in Point of Time.

He endeavours to prove, “ That the Sea is capable of Distinction of Property, or of private Dominion, as well as the Land ; contrary to the Opinion (*he owns*) of many ancient Lawyers, Orators, and Poets ; as *Cicero*, *Seneca*, *Virgil*, *Plautus*, *Ovid*, &c. whom he boldly accuses of Ignorance of the Law of Nature.”——And he fixes that Dominion to be one hundred Miles every Way from the Shore of the Country adjacent, and claiming the same. But all the rest of the Sea beyond that Limit, he, and the Civilians *Bartolus* and *Cepola* (whom he quotes) leave perfectly free to all Mankind to use indifferently without all Doubt or Controversy.——These Points he speaks of as the Sense of all Nations, “ excepting” (says he) “ only one Nation, who, though her native Soil abounds with Milk, is nevertheless indebted to other Countries for all other Necessaries, and is even enriched and become haughty with the Spoils of all Nations, having despised all Distinction, in her open or free Sea,” [*in Mari suo libero*] “ and has even had the Boldness to stile herself invincible !” (Cap. i.)

In his 3d Chapter, he complains, “ That the *Britons* are robbed in their own Seas by foreign Fishers, who like an Inundation crowd her Shores with their fishing Vessels ; inasmuch, that the Fish thereby are so much diminished, that whereas thirty Years before they were wont to come in Shoals up to our very Houses, now it puts our poor Fishers to the Toil and Hazard of going many Miles out to Sea in Quest of them !——That the *Scots*, formerly observing and considering this Damage, obliged the *Dutch*, by Treaty, to keep at eighty Miles Distance from their Shores in their Fishery.” [We wish this Treaty were to be found.] “ And themselves to pay a Tribute at the Port of *Aberdeen*,” [so say some of the *Scottish* Historians] “ where a Tower was erected, for that and other Purposes, at which the *Dutch* paid that Tribute even in the Memory of our Fathers ; although by the Distractions, &c. of succeeding Times the same be now quite neglected.”

In his 4th and last Chapter, he endeavours to prove, by Quotations from Civilians, &c. “ That the Sea” [*i. e.* the Passage of Strangers within his above-named Limits] “ is tributable, (and that *Cepola* particularly affirms this of the *Venetian Gulph*) both on Account of Safeguards from Pirates and of the Expence of maintaining Beacons, and likewise for Leave to fish within such Limits.”

But, as neither he nor any one else ever undertook to fix exactly any certain Mark whereby to know the Limits so claimed in the Sea, this occasioned the *Hollanders* in those Days to say scoffingly, *That if the English would please to drive in or fix Stakes or Palisadoes round the Seas they claimed as their Property, they would willingly submit to their Claim. Otherwise, whilst the Sea remained so unfixed, indivisible, and uncertain, they should continue to use it in common with all other Nations, both for Navigation and Fishery.* To say the Truth, what has been observed by others carries obvious Demonstration and Reason with it, viz. *That a Claim to any uncertain Dominion implies a Kind of Nullity in it ; and would also be productive of an Infinity of Contentions : Seeing it is impossible for the most Innocent and Intelligent to know exactly the Limits of such a claimed Dominion ; nor, consequently, can they always be able to avoid encroaching on it, since the Claimers themselves are unable to fix any Marks to their Limits.*

We shall have Occasion to say somewhat more concerning the Claim of *Sea-Dominion* under the Year 1635.

The first Voyage on  
the Joint-Capital  
Stock of the *English  
East-India Com-  
pany*.

Until this Time the *English East-India* Trade was carried on by sundry separate Stocks, making particular Running-Voyages ; but in this Year they united all into one general Joint-Capital Stock. Yet it seems to have been a great Oversight, that even for some Years after this consolidating



A.D. 1613 Solidating of Stocks, they did not (like the *Portuguese* and *Dutch*) erect any Forts nor permanent Settlements in *India*. They sent but one Ship in this Year on the said Joint-Stock Account.

The Consideration of the Voyage of *Richard Chancellor*, &c. in the last Century, from *Russia*, A renewed Attempt down the great River *Volga* and cross the *Caspian* Sea into *Persia*, where he attempted to trade proposed for bringing our *English* Manufactures, &c. for *Persian* and *Indian* Merchandize, did; in this Year, put Sir *Henry Nevill* upon a Scheme of the like Nature, for bringing the whole Trade of *Persia* and *Indian* Merchandize up the *Volga*, by the the in-land Parts of *India* up the River *Hydaspes*, (a Branch of the *Indus*) and thence over-land to *English* *Russia* Company. the River *Oxus*, which falls into the *Caspian* Sea, thence cross that Sea and up the *Volga* to a small Land-carriage, which would bring them to the River *Dwina*, and thence down to *Archangel*. This Project was communicated by one *John Chamberlain*, in a Letter to Sir *Ralph Winwood*, at the *Hague*, and is printed in his *Memorials of Affairs of State*, Vol. III. but this Letter-Writer very justly thought it a Matter of no small Difficulty. This Scheme however, as far as as relates to *Persia* cross the *Caspian*, has in our Days been found practicable for bringing of *Rew-Silk* thence by our *Russia* Company; till the continual Troubles in *Persia* have again rendered it impracticable for the present.

In this Year, sixty-two Persons from *England* had a Grant of Lands in and wintered at *Newfoundland*: They pretended to have raised *Wheat*, *Rye*, and *Garden-Stuff* there: Yet it is since found A second unsuccessful Attempt to plant that neither *Wheat* nor any other Grain will prosper on that Island. Those Planters, however, and cultivate Lands in *Newfoundland*, soon grew weary of their Attempts, which by no Means answered their Expectations, and therefore transferred their Grant to other new Adventurers.

In this 10th Year of King *James's* Reign he coined the Pound Weight of Gold into 44 *l.* by The Standard of the Tale of the old Standard of 23 Carrats  $3\frac{1}{2}$  Grains fine. He also coined Gold this same Year of Gold and Silver baser Alloy, viz. of 22 Carrats fine, into 40 *l.* 18 *s.* 4 *d.* by Tale; the Pieces being Units of Coins of *England*. 22 *s.* Double Crowns 11 *s.* Britain Crowns 5 *s.* 6 *d.* Thistle Crowns 4 *s.* 4  $\frac{1}{2}$  *d.* Half Britain Crowns 2 *s.* 9 *d.* each. A very strange Fancy, of having Gold Coins of different Fineness! which however we shall see his Son to do likewise!

In the Treaty of Peace and Commerce, concluded Anno 1613, between King *Christian IV.* of Treaty of Peace Denmark, and *Gustavus Adolphus* of *Sweden*, under the Mediation of King *James I.* of Great-Britain, and Commerce between Denmark and Sweden, (and therefore inserted at Length in the *Fœdera*) we find the following Articles, (in the XVth Tome, Folio 738, et seq.)

" I. The *Swedish* King yields up for ever his Pretensions to the Sea-Coast of *Norway-Lapland*, including therein the Government of *Warabys*, near the North Cape." [The Boundaries of *Lapland* (or *Lapmark*, as sometimes called) had, it seems, been before disputed between *Sweden* and the Crown of *Denmark*, as Sovereign of *Norway*; and even by this Article they are left very vague and uncertain, any farther than the Sea-Coast. It is even a Question, whether in our own Times that Savage Country's exact Boundaries be as yet ascertained between the three Nations of *Denmark*, *Sweden*, and *Russia*.]

" II. It shall be free for both Parties to trade to each other's Country, without paying any Custom or Duty.

" III. The *Swedes* shall freely pass the *Sound* with their Ships without paying Toll there, either for Persons or Goods; excepting in the Case of foreign Liquors, for which the *Swedes* must pay the same Toll as *Danish* Subjects themselves do.

" IV. The *Swedish* King stipulates to pay King *Christian* of *Denmark* one Million of Dollars," [*Decies centenis millibus Thalerorum*] " in six Years Time, for all the Forts and Territories which the latter now yields to the former."

The *English Russia* Company having, in this Year 1613, obtained of King *James* the First a The *R. Ia* Company's exclusive Charter excluding all others (Natives as well as Foreigners) from sailing to *Spitzbergen*; they prosecuted the Whale Fishery with such Resolution, that in this same Year they equipped seven armed Ships; wherewith they drove from those Seas not only fifteen Sail of *Dutch*, *French*, and *Biscayaners*, but even four *English* separate Fishers, to whom they gave the *Dutch* Appellation of *Interlopers*. They also set up a Cross, with the King's Arms on it, at *Spitzbergen*, calling it King *James's Newland*. And they obliged certain *French* Ships, which they had permitted to fish there, to pay them a Tribute of eight Whales. This was that Company's second Equipment expressly for Whale-fishing there.

Every one will, at once, see the Absurdity of King *James's* Pretensions to a Monopoly of the Fishery for Whales in that extensive Ocean, as well as the calling a Land his *Newland*, where no human Creature ever did nor ever can subsist for the Space of one Winter, altho' twice fatally attempted.

In this same Year, Captain *Saris*, in the *English East-India* Company's Service, arrived the first of any of our Nation at the Port of *Firando*, in the Isle of *Bungo* or *Ximo*, a Part of the Empire of *Japan*, where the Vice-Roy or Governor received him civilly, and obtained him to be introduced to the Emperor at *Meaco*, his capital City, to whom he delivered our King's Letter and Presents, and who made suitable Returns, and gave Liberty for the *English* Company to trade to *Japan*. At *Firando*, *Saris* settled an *English* Factory, for the Company's future Commerce. Yet he made great Complaints against the *Portuguese* Jesuits there, and also against the *Dutch*, who did him all the ill Offices in their Power. Our Company continued for some Years to trade thither; but were after-



afterward excluded all Resort thither, with all other *Europeans*, the *Dutch* only excepted. *Saris* returned Home to *Plymouth* the following Year, with a Lading of Pepper from *Bantam*, being the first Voyage on the Joint-stock Account, no Voyages being from henceforth permitted on separate Stocks. A. D. 1613

A general Balance of *England's* foreign Commerce for the Year 1613.

Complaints being made in *England* of the Decrease of the Exportation of *English Woollen Cloth*, and of the Increase of the *Woollen Manufactures* of *Holland*, so far that the *Dutch* had laid a considerable Duty on all foreign *Woollen Cloth* imported into *Holland*, where also great Immunities and Privileges were granted to all foreign Manufacturers settling there; a Motion was made, in the Privy-Council, by the Earl of *Middlesex*, Lord High Treasurer, and a consequent Order of that Board was made, that a general State should be taken, for this Year 1613, of the Exports and Imports of all *England*, in order to know on which Side the Balance lay: Which stood thus, (as given us in an ingenious Treatise, intituled, *The Circle of Commerce*, published Anno 1623, P. 121, by *Edward Miffelden*, Esq; an eminent Merchant) viz.

	l.	s.	d.
1. Exported to all the World, between <i>Christmas</i> 1612 and <i>Christmas</i> 1613 } to the Value of - - - - -	2,090,640	11	8
2. The Custom on those Goods, - - - - -	86,794	16	2
3. The Impost paid outwards on <i>Woollen Goods</i> , <i>Tin</i> , <i>Lead</i> , and <i>Pewter</i> , - - - - -	10,000	00	00
4. The Merchants Gains, Freight, and other petty Charges, - - - - -	300,000	00	00
Total Exports,	2,487,435	7	10
Imported, during that Time, in Silks, <i>Venice</i> Gold and Silver Stuffs, <i>Spa-</i> } <i>nish</i> Wines, Linen, and other Merchandize, with all the Custom thereon,	2,141,151	10	00
Balance gained this Year to the Nation, - - - - -	346,283	17	10

Now although this Balance seems larger than that exhibited under the Year 1354, (the 28th of King *Edward III.*) yet the Silver Money of that Balance, being thrice the Weight or Quantity of ours, amounted to no less than 765,644*l.* 1*s.* of our Money: And it is farther to be noted, that the Total of the Imports then was not one seventh Part of the Exports.

The Amount of the Customs of all *England* for this Year. The Customs of *London* for this Year very near thrice as much as all the Out ports together.

We have likewise, from the same very credible Author, the Total Amount of the Customs of *England* for this Year 1613, viz.

At the Port of <i>London</i> ;—Outwards,	61,322	16	7
Inwards,	48,250	1	9
Total Custom of the Port of <i>London</i> ,	109,572	18	4
At all the Out-ports;—Outwards,	25,471	19	7
Inwards,	13,030	9	9
Total Amount of the Customs of <i>England</i> in 1613,	148,075	7	8

Thus we see, that *London* paid then very near thrice as much for Customs, as all the rest of *England* together.

The *Dutch East-India* Company's immense Dividends.

The *Dutch East-India* Company now divided 37 *per Cent.* on their original Capital Stock. So that (says the *French* Author of a Treatise on the *East-India* Trade, published Anno 1664) he that in 1602 put in 4000 Guilders into this Company, had in this Year received 10,400 Guilders, in Dividends, and yet had his original Share in the Company remaining intire.

King *James's* Commission to treat with the *Dutch*, concerning their interrupting our *East-India* Company, and concerning his exclusive Claim to the *Greenland* Fishery.

In the *Federa*, Tome XVI, P. 774, we have King *James's* Commission, Anno 1614, to Sir *Henry Wootton*, his Ambassador Extraordinary to the States of the *United Provinces* and others, to treat with the Commissaries of their High Mightinesses, concerning the Differences arisen between the Subjects of the two Nations, “on Account” (says the King) “of the free Commerce of our Subjects to the *East-Indies* obstructed by the *Hollanders*, and also on Account of the Fishery in the *North-Sea*, near the Shores of *Greenland*, of Right solely belonging to us and our People, but interrupted also by the said *Hollanders*.” 1614

The *Hollanders'* second Voyage round the Globe.

*George Spilbergen* now sailed from *Holland*, with five Ships, through the *Magellan-Streights*, and did great Mischief to the *Spaniards* in the *South-Sea*, &c. and thence he sailed round the terraqueous Globe, by the Way settling a Factory at *Ternate*, the chief of the *Molucco-Isles*, and returned Home by the *Cape of Good Hope*, Anno 1617. This is the second Voyage round the Globe performed by the *Hollanders*.

*Merry Cloth*, or Cloth dyed in the Wool is first invented in *England*.

This Year 1614 produced the Discovery of a new Species of *Woollen* Manufacture in *England*, on the following Occasion, viz. The States General of the *United Netherlands* having issued a Placaert, prohibiting the Importation of any *English Woollen Cloth*, that was dyed in the Cloth, (because it prevented their farther manufacturing of our Cloths, by dying and dressing them as formerly) upon Pain of Confiscation of the Goods, and of 25 Guilders *per Cloth* beside. Whereupon the *English* Clothiers ingeniously fell upon making of Mixtures dyed in the Wool, rather than lose all the Advantages of dying and dressing. This has ever since got the Appellation of *Medley Cloth*. All *Woollen Cloth* before this Time being only of one single Colour dyed in the Cloth, as *black*, *blue*, *red*, &c.

The



A. D. 1614. The *Ruffia* Company now sent thirteen Ships to *Greenland*, and the *Dutch* eighteen Ships, four *English* and *Dutch* of which were Ships of War of the States, where, in spite of our Company's exclusive Claim, they at *Greenland* fished there, by main Force.

About this Time, the fine Island of *Barbados*, in the *West-Indies*, was said to be first discovered and settled on by some *English* People. Others say, it was before discovered by one of Sir *William Courten's* Ships, but had then no Inhabitants, nor any Beasts but Hogs, left there by the *Spaniards* as usual, for their own future Convenience: And *Courten's* Heirs affirm, that he then planted and fortified it, but was dispossessed, Anno 1629, by the Earl of *Carlisle*. It is the Mother of all our *West-India* Sugar Islands, and the chief of the *Caribbees*; and it has proved of exceeding great Consequence to the Kingdom by its excellent Productions. On its great Improvement we shall hereafter have Occasion to enlarge, vide Annos 1626---7---9---41---59, &c.

The Island of *Barbados* first planted by *England*.

In the said Year 1614, the Lord *Napier*, of *Scotland*, invented those excellent artificial Numbers called *Logarithms*, which are so useful in Operations of *Trigonometry*, &c. by performing, in the easiest Manner, by Addition, the Office of Multiplication, and by Subtraction that of Division; whereby they are of great and special Utility to Mariners at Sea, in Calculations relating to their Course, Distance, Latitude, Longitude, &c.

*Logarithms* invented.

The famous Market for Live-Cattle, Horses, and Hay, in *London*, named *West-Smithfield*, was become so miry and nasty, that it was now found necessary to pave it the first Time.

*West-Smithfield* first paved.

The *English East-India* Company's second Voyage, on the Joint-stock Account, was with four Ships this same Year performed, with which they defeated a *Portuguese* Fleet in *India*, by whom they were attacked: At *Surat*, they laded *Indico* and *Cambaya* Cloths; and at *Bantam*, Mace and Silk. Great Complaints were made against the *Dutch* by our People, both at *Bantam* and *Macassar*, the Particulars whereof are in all our Voyagers Accounts.

Second *East-India* Company's Voyage on the Joint-stock Account.

*England's East-India* Commerce becoming very considerable, King *James I.* at the *East-India* Company's Request and Expence, appointed Sir *Thomas Rowe* his and the Company's Ambassador to the great *Mogul*, [whom the *English* Record, in Tome XVI. P. 775, of the *Fædera*, calls the Great *Magoar*] "for treating with him about an Intercourse of the Commerce of *England* to and from *East-India*." This Record takes Notice, "That the *East-India* Company had resolved to use the farther Service of Sir *Thomas Rowe*, in some of their Ships, for farther Discovery into the *Red Sea*, &c." This was the first Royal Embassy from *England* to that remote Country, and will probably be the last; the Company ever since managing their Concerns at the Eastern Courts by their own proper and more private Agents. This able Minister, however, sent the Company very good Intelligence and Instructions concerning the mercenary and treacherous Temper and Disposition of the *Mogul* and his Ministers, and for the Advancement of their Trade; all which are to be found at large in the printed Collections of Voyages. He remained in *India* several Years; in which Time the following *European* Goods were the most acceptable in *India*, viz. Knives of all Sorts and Fashions; Toys, of the Figures of Beasts; rich Velvets and Satins; good Fowling-pieces; polished Coral and Amber Beads; Saddles with rich Furniture; Swords with fine Hilts, inlaid, &c. Hats; choice Pictures; Wines of *Alicant*, &c. Cloth of Gold and Silver; flowered Silks of Gold and Silver; *French* Shaggs, and fine *English* *Norwich* Stuffs; fine light Armour; Emeralds, &c. finely set in enamelled Work; fine Arras Hangings; large Looking-glasses; Quivers of Arrows and fine Bows; Figures of Brass or Stone; fine Cabinets; embroidered Purfes; Needle-work; *French* Tweezer-cases; Table-books; perfumed Gloves, Belts, Girdles, Bone-lace; Dogs of various Natures; Plumes of Feathers; Comb-cases richly embroidered; Prints of Kings, &c. Cases of strong Waters; Drinking and Perspective-Glasses; fine Basons and Ewers: In general, any Thing curious for Workmanship, not then known in *India*; all which Things will sell for ready Money, at good Prices, said Sir *Thomas Rowe*, and others.

The second *English East-India* Voyage on the Joint stock. Sir *Thomas Rowe* sent King *James's* Ambassador to the *Mogul*.

It seems the *Portuguese*, by their Tyranny and Cruelty, had by this Time rendered themselves extremely odious to all the *East-Indian* Nations; who were well pleased to see the *English* and *Dutch* daily gaining ground of them: Yet we also still find Complaints against the *Hollanders* in *India*, by our People.

The *English* Company, by this Time, had Factories at the following Places, viz. *Bantam*, *Jacatra*, [since called *Batavia*] *Surat*, *Amadavar*, *Agra*, *Asmere*, *Brampore*, *Calecut*, [from whence the Cloth named *Calico* took its Name] *Masulipatan*, *Patan*, *Siam*, *Benjar*, *Soccadania*, *Macassar*, *Achcen*, *Jambi*, *Tecoc*, *Banda*, and at *Firando* in *Japan*.—From many of which Places our Company have since withdrawn their Factories, as being the most proper Judges of the Fitness thereof; and from some others of them the *Dutch* have long since wormed us out. The four Ships of this Voyage traded at *Bantam* and *Sumatra*, for Pepper, &c. and returned in 1617.

A List of the *English* Company's Factories at this Time in *India*.

Sir *Thomas Rowe* freely advised our *East-India* Company to send no more special Ambassadors to *India*, as they cannot live in due Honour there; for that a meaner Agent will, amongst those proud *Moores*, better effect their Business.

Captain *Peyton*, the Writer of this Voyage, tells us, that the *Portuguese* were, at this Time, sovereign Lords of many Parts in *Africa* and *India*, whereas our Company were only settled on Suffrance at some of them.



The Portuguese Possessions in East-Inda, &c. recited.  
I. On the South-east Coast of Africa.

Places possessed by the Portuguese, viz:

- “ On the North-East Coast of Africa,  
“ 1. They had a Trade on the River *Quame*, in 21 Degrees 50 Minutes, South Latitude, for Gold, Ambergris, Ivory, and Slaves; and at *Mozambique*, for the like.  
“ 2. At *Mombaza*, for the same, in Truck for *Guzarat* Commodities.  
“ 3. At *Magadoxa*, for the same, and for several Sorts of Drugs. And that from all those Places they drove a Trade to *Cambaya*, to the *Red-Sea*, and to many other Parts.

II. In the Persian Gulph.

- “ In the Gulph of *Persia*,  
“ 1. At *Ormus*. They make a profitable Trade thence to *Persia*, *Arabia*, and *India*. Hither they bring Quantities of Pearls from *Balfora*, and with them and other *Persian* Commodities, they send a Ship or two annually to *Diu* in *India*; and next to *Goa*: This is their best Port.  
“ In *Arabia*,  
“ At *Mascat* they have a strong Fort, though no great Trade: But being domineering Masters here, they keep all in servile Awe, giving out their Passes or Licences for the going up and down of their Ships.

III. In Indostan.

- “ In *Indostan*, &c.  
“ 1. At *Diul*, near the Mouth of the *Indus*, and at *Diu*, in *Guzzarat*, they have very strong Castles.  
“ 2. At *Daman* also they have a strong Castle, and intirely inhabit this Place, with a Territory of 100 Villages.  
“ 3. *Serra de Bazion*, a little South of *Daman*, they are possessed of; and (between it and *Chaul*) the three Ports of *Gazien*, *Banda*, and *Maia*.  
“ They likewise possess the large City and Castle of *Chaul*.  
“ At *Daubul*, they have a Factory, but no Fort.  
“ *Goa* is their *Indian* Metropolis, the Seat of their Vice-Roy and of all the Gallantry of the Nation, and the general Rendezvous of all their Forces. *Goa* has also a large Share of Trade; and, in short, here are the strong Sinews that hold together the Parts of their Eastern Empire.  
“ At *Onor* and *Barcelor*, they have Forts, and trade for Pepper, Ginger, and Drugs. They have also *Mangalor* and *Cananor*, fortified and traded to as the former.  
“ And though they are quite shut out from *Calecut*, and are besieged at *Cranganor*, yet they have the strong City and Castle of *Cochin*, with a considerable Trade and a favourable Situation for it.  
“ They have *Coulam*, *Quilaon*, and *Taccatra*, well fortified, and mostly filled with Portuguese, both Laity and Clergy.

On the Isle of Ceylon.

- “ On the great Isle of *Ceylon*, the Ports and Forts of *Punta de Galla* and *Columbo* are wholly theirs; and they are daily increasing their Dominion in this Island, where they have a warm Trade for Cinnamon and Drugs.  
“ Turning the Corner of *Cape-Comorin*, and going up the other Side of the Continent, at *Negapatan*, they have a Factory; and *Maliapore*, (or *St. Thomas*) a walled City, is their own.  
“ Up toward the *Ganges*, they have several small Residences, good Factories in some Places, and every-where some Advantage or other, that makes it worth their while to settle there.  
In the Kingdom of *Bengal* they are possessed of a good Town.

At Pegu.

- “ In *Pegu* they have a Factory, and also at *Aracan*, and upon the River of *Martaban*.

- “ At *Junfulao*, they have a great Factory, from whence they lade vast Quantities of *Tin* for the *Malabar* Coast.

At Malacca.

- “ At *Malacca*, they are Masters of the City and Castle, both very strong; Whereby they are Masters of the best Part of the Trade of the adjoining Countries.

At China.

- “ At *Macao*, an Island on the Coast of *China*, near the Mouth of the River of *Canton*, they have a City and Castle, and a great Trade with the *Chinese*.

At Japan.

- “ In *Japan*, they have no Fort nor Castle, but only a Factory; that wise Prince” (says our Author) “ keeping them at Arms Length.”

Remarks on this Catalogue.

This abridged Account of that Nation's Dominions and Trade in *India*, compared with what little they have left there in our Time, will shew their shameful Sloth and Negligence in afterward suffering

A. D.  
1614



A. D. 1615 suffering the *Hollanders* and the *Indian Princes* gradually to deprive them of almost all the before-named Possessions, and therewith of all their Commerce. So that they have now little more remaining, to demonstrate their former Grandeur in *India*, but the almost-Universality of the *Portuguese Language* along those Coasts to this Day. An interesting Lesson or *Memento* for all other Nations!

We have elsewhere observed, that, from the very Commencement of *England's Commerce* to *East-India*, there was a Spirit raised at Home against it: (*Vide Annum 1601.*) And in this Year 1615, a small Tract was published, intitled the *Trade's Increase*, wherein we meet with the following plausible Objections to it, *viz.*

“ That to follow the *East-India Trade*, they had neglected that to *Russia*, in which, last Year, there were only two Ships employed, instead of seventeen great Ships formerly employed by the Company, beside those of *Interlopers*. Whereas the *Dutch*, in this Year, sent out thirty-five Ships thither.” To which it was replied, by Sir *Dudley Diggs*, “ That the *East-India Company* had spent 120,000*l.* in Discoveries only, towards *Russia*,—and do yet make good a Stock not only for defending their fishing of the Whale at *Greenland*, which at their own Charge was first discovered, and the *Biscayners* sent for by them, to teach our Nation to kill the Whales.” [This is an irrefragable Proof, that the *Biscayners* were the first Whale-fishers in *Europe*, since the Revival of Commerce.]

The *English Turkey Company's Complaints* against the *East-India Company* seemed to be better, or at least more speciously grounded; *viz.* That the Trade of the latter had lessened theirs to the *Levant*, to which Parts they now sent thirty Ships fewer than formerly; whereas the *Dutch* now employed above one hundred Sail to the *Levant*; though he owns they were principally laden with *English Lead, Tin, Norwich Stuffs, &c.*—“ He complains of the Loss of several *East-India Ships*, and of the Death of many of their Sailors; whereby” (says he) “ when the Royal Fleet was to be fitted out for conveying the Lady *Elizabeth* to her Spouse the *Elektor Palatine*, there was forced to be a general Prefs.”

The above-quoted Author, in speaking of *obsolete Restraints* on the fishing on the Coasts of other Nations, observes,

“ I. That the ancient Custom of the *Hollanders* and *Flemings*, before they began their fishing for Herrings on our [*i. e.* the *English*] Coasts, was, to crave Leave of the Governor of *Scarborough Castle*.

“ II. On that Part of the Coast of *Norway* called *Malsstrand*, all Strangers may fish only till *Christmas*; after which they must pay a certain Tax, on every Last of Herrings, to the King of *Denmark*.

“ III. And I can remember, that certain of our Merchants of *Hull* had their Ships and Goods taken away, and themselves imprisoned, for fishing about the *Wardhouse*,” [*i. e.* at the *Danish North Cape of Norway-Lapland*.]

This Author was probably retained by King *James*, for countenancing such ill-judged Restraints on the Freedom of the Commerce of the World, long since universally exploded.

To all which Sir *Dudley Diggs* replied, in a masterly Manner, in this same Year, in a Treatise intitled, *The Defence of Trade*, inscribed to his Kinsman Sir *Thomas Smith*, Governor of the *East-India Company*. Wherein (after accounting for the Loss of Ships and Men) “ he gives a List of all the Ships they had employed from the Beginning, being only twenty-four in Number, four of which had been lost.—That one of their Ships was of 1,293 Tons Burden; one of 1,100; one of 1,060; one of 900; one of 800; and the rest from 600 down to 150 Tons.—Their Ship of 800 Tons was bought of the *Levant Company*; and he conceives the Ground for having such large Ships in the *Levant Trade* to be, because our Royal Navy was not as yet considerable enough to protect our trading Ships from the *Barbary Rovers*.” And the like also may be alleged for the *East-India Ships*.—He says, “ That our *East-India Company's* greatest Stock,” [*i. e.* the Value of Goods and Money exported] “ in any one Year, was but 36,000*l.* and that the Nation saves annually 70,000*l.* in the Prices of *Pepper, Cloves, Mace, and Nutmegs*, merely for Home-consumption.—That of the said Spices they exported, last Year, to the Value of 218,000*l.* beside *Indico, Callicoes, China Silks, Benjamin, Aloes, &c.*” [but no Mention as yet of either *Porcelaine* or of *Tea*] “ A considerable Addition this to the national Stock. To which should be added the King's Custom, and also the Employment given to Ships and Mariners in the said Re-exportations.

“ That, beside *Cinnamon*, the Company computed that we annually consumed, at Home, the following Quantities of Spices, *viz.*

<i>Pepper</i> , [formerly 8 <i>s.</i> now but 2 <i>s.</i> per lb. <i>Wt.</i> ]	- - - - -	450,000 Pounds Weight.
<i>Cloves</i> , - - - - -	- - - - -	50,000
<i>Mace</i> , - - - - -	- - - - -	15,000
<i>Nutmegs</i> , - - - - -	- - - - -	100,000

Total, 615,000 Pounds Weight.



Sir Dudley Diggs's  
Defence of the  
East-India Com-  
pany.

And that the *Cloves, Mace, and Nutmegs*, are proportionably reduced in Price, since our direct Trade to *India*.

Next, he gives the Outset and Cargoes of the Company's Trade for the Year 1614, viz.

" 1. In <i>Bays, Kerfies, and Broad-cloths</i> , dyed and dressed, to the Kingdom's best Advantage;	- - - - -	£	14,000
" 2. Lead, Iron, and foreign Merchandize,	- - - - -		10,000
" 3. Ready Money in all the Ships, (and which was less than is allowed by their Charters)	- - - - -		12,000
		Total,	36,000
" 4. The same Year, their Shipping and Furniture cost them, in fitting out,	- - - - -	£	34,000
" 5. And for Victuals, and other extraordinary Charges,	- - - - -		30,000
		Total Outset, Anno 1614,	100,000

A. D.  
1615

A Catalogue of the  
rest of our *English*  
Shipping employed  
in *Europe*, compared  
in Part with that of  
*Holland*.

☞ The before-quoted anonymous but acute Author, whom Sir Dudley Diggs now answered, gives us a List of our Ships employed in other Branches of Trade.

" 1. We trade to *Naples, Genoa, Leghorn, Marseilles, Malaga, &c.* with only 20 Ships, chiefly with Herrings; and 30 Sail more, laden with Pipe-staves, from *Ireland*." [The Timber of *Ireland* is long since exhausted]

" 2. —To *Portugal* and *Andalusia*, we send 20 Ships for Wines, Sugar, Fruit, and *West-India* Drugs.

" 3. —To *Bourdeaux*, we send 60 Ships and Barks, for Wines.

" 4. —To *Hamburg* and *Middelburgh*, 35 Ships are sent by our *Merchant-Adventurers*' Company.

" 5. —To *Dantzic, Koningsberg, &c.* we send yearly about 30 Ships, viz. six from *London*, six from *Ipswich*, and the rest from *Hull, Lynn, and Newcastle*: But the *Dutch* many more.

" 6. —To *Norway*, we send not above 5 Ships, and the *Dutch* above 40; and great Ships too.

State of the Coal-  
Trade of *Newcastle*.

☞ 7. —Our *Newcastle* Coal-trade employs 400 Sail of Ships, viz. 200 for supplying of *London*, and 200 more for the rest of *England*.

" And besides our own Ships" (says this Author) " hither, even to the Mine's Mouth, come all our neighbouring Nations with their Ships continually, employing their own Shipping and Mariners. I doubt not," (continues he) " whether if they had such a Treasure, they would not employ their own Shipping solely therein. The *French* sail thither in whole Fleets of 50 Sail together; serving all their Ports of *Picardie, Normandie, Bretagne, &c.* even as far as *Roche* and *Bourdeaux*. And the Ships of *Bremen, Embden, Holland, and Zeeland*, supply those of *Flanders, &c.* whose Shipping is not great, with our said Coals!

" 8. —Our *Iceland* Fishery employs 120 Ships and Barks of our own.

" 9. —And the *Newfoundland* Fishery, 150 small Ships." [Yet Gerard Malynes, in his *Lex Mercatoria*, (printed Anno 1622, P. 247) says, that this very Year there were 250 Ships from *England* at the *Newfoundland* Fishery, the Tonnage of which amounted to 15,000 Tons. And that the *French, Biscayners, and Portuguese*, can make two Voyages yearly with 400 Ships.]

" 10. —And our *Greenland Whale* Fishery, 14 Ships.

" 11. As for the *Bermudas*," (says he) " we know not yet what they will do; and for *Virginia*, we know not what to do with it. The present Profit of those two Colonies not employing any Store of Shipping. —The great Expence that the Nobility and Gentry have been at in planting *Virginia* is no way recompensed by the poor Returns from thence." ☞ How much is the Case altered since this Author wrote? And how great a Fund of authentic *Mercantile History* have such old Tracts supplied us with, which otherwise might have been lost; many of which have been collected with great Labour and Expence; and therefore ought to be made a Beginning to a public *mercantile Library*, as mentioned in the Preface to this Work, in order to preserve such valuable Memoirs from Destruction.

The vast Import-  
ance of the Fishery  
of *Holland* urged by  
him as a Motive to  
*England* to pursue  
the like.  
Remarks on the  
whole.

" 12. —Lastly, This Author urges our pushing on the Fishery, by Motives drawn from the immense Profit of the *Dutch* from their Fishery, in which have been numbered in Sight, 2,000 Sail of Busses, employing 37,000 Fishermen, going out to Sea at once."

Judicious Readers need not to be told, that such Memoirs as these, concerning the State of Trade and Shipping, in different Periods, drawn from Facts, written by such able Authors as lived at the respective Times, tend most effectually to illustrate the immense Increase of, and surprizing Alterations in our Commerce, Colonies, &c. and the like also in those of other Nations.

In



A. D. 1615 In this same Year, one Doctor *William Vaughan*, a Servant (as he styles himself) of King *James*, attempted a Settlement on *Newfoundland*, at the Expence of his own Fortune, [as he writes in a small Quarto Book, published Anno 1626, intitled, *The Golden Fleece*]; he carried thither a Number of his Countrymen of and from *Wales*, and gave his said Plantation the Name of *Cambriol*, being in the South Part of that Island: His Scheme was, for the Fishery on the Banks of *Newfoundland* to go hand in hand with his Plantation. He tells us also, that the Lord *Falkland*, and Sir *George Calvert*, afterwards created Lord *Baltimore*, had made a Settlement on the North End of that Island at a great Expence, Anno 1621 and 1622. Yet, as we have elsewhere observed, no solid Plantation has any Person ever been able to settle on that cold and barren Island to this Day. In the same Year, Sir *Henry Maynard*, with five stout Ships, was sent thither for protecting the Fishery, which was so considerable, that there were 170 *English* Ships there together. If the acute Author of the said *Trade's Increase*, published in this Year, is to be believed, our Trade to *Spain* and *Portugal* was very low at this Time, scarcely employing 500 Seamen; owing, he thinks, to our long Wars with that Crown in Queen *Elizabeth's* Days.

Fresh but fruitless Attempts to settle Plantations on *Newfoundland*.

The Number of *English* Ships there this Year.

*England's* small Trade with *Spain* at this Time.

The *Russia* Company now sent out two Ships and two Pinnaces to *Spitzbergen*, (still, by our Voyagers, called *Greenland*), and the *Dutch* sent thither eleven, and also three Ships of War to protect them. At the same time, the Court of *Denmark* sent three Ships of War thither, being the first *Danish* Ships seen there; yet they also pretended to demand Toll of the *English* Ships, but were refused it; still alleging, that *Greenland* (i. e. *Spitzbergen*) belonged solely to the King of *England*. This Humour of an exclusive Claim to that remote, dangerous, and vastly extended Sea, where there was no Land-territory that was habitable, and which therefore could not easily be supported, held on through all King *James's* Reign, and was at least as unreasonable as even the *Portuguese* exclusive Claims Southward; in such Instances, vainly copied by our own and other Nations, at the same time that we condemn both *Spain* and *Portugal* for doing the like! So blind are most Men whilst their own immediate Interest is in Question!

Both the *English* and *Danes* claim an exclusive Right to the *Spitzbergen* Fishery.

By the Dexterity of Pensionary *Barneveldt*, the *Dutch* Ambassador-extraordinary in *England*, and of *Caroon* their Ambassador in ordinary, the cautionary Towns of *Flushing*, *Briel* and *Rammekins*, were, in this Year 1616, evacuated by King *James's* Order: The Sum due by the States-General to *England* had been adjusted, by Queen *Elizabeth*, to be 8 Millions of Guilders. But King *James* (like his voracious Ministers) being ever in want of Money, and not caring to trust to a Parliament for his unreasonable Demands, was prevailed on to accept of 2,728,000 Guilders, in lieu of the said 8 Millions; and also remitted eighteen Years Interest on the same. This was a most politick Step in the *Dutch*, since, whilst *England* held those Fastnesses, the States were very much at the Mercy of our Nation. (Vide *Fœdera*, Tome XVI. Fol. 783--4.) And, instead of this shameful Composition by our then Government, a Million of *Sterling* Money was less than was justly due, and would have been a cheap Purchase to the *Dutch*, had our King and his Ministers insisted on it!

King *James* restores the three cautionary *Dutch* Towns to the States.

1616 The last Record (for our Purpose) in the said XVIth Tome of the *Fœdera*, is, "a Commission from King *James* I. (Fol. 789.) to Sir *Walter Raleigh*, and such as he shall join with him, to undertake a Voyage unto the South Parts of *America*, or elsewhere in *America*, possessed and inhabited by heathen and savage People, to discover some Commodities in those Countries that be necessary and profitable for the Subjects of these our Kingdoms. We being credibly informed, that there are diverse Merchants and Owners of Ships, and others, well disposed to assist the said Sir *Walter Raleigh* in his Enterprize, had they sufficient Assurance to enjoy their Parts of the Profits returned, in respect of the Peril of Law wherein the said Sir *Walter Raleigh* now standeth! And we being also informed, that diverse other the Kinsmen and Friends of the said Sir *Walter Raleigh*, and diverse Captains and other Commanders, are also desirous to follow him, and to venture their Lives with him in this Journey,—We have granted full Power to him, and free Liberty, to carry and lead out of this Realm, or elsewhere, all such of our loving Subjects as shall willingly accompany him, together with Ships, Arms, Ammunition, Wares, Merchandize, &c. And he to be the sole Governor and Commander of the said People, with Power of Martial Law, &c.: And also Power to appoint under him such Captains, Officers, &c. as he shall judge proper: And to bring home Gold and Silver, precious Stones, and other Merchandize; and to dispose thereof at his and his Partners Pleasure; paying to us one fifth Part of the Gold, Silver, and precious Stones, and also the usual Duties for the other Merchandize. And We do grant unto the said Sir *Walter Raleigh*, that these our Letters Patents shall be firm and sufficient in Law, &c."

King *James* I.'s Commission to Sir *Walter Raleigh*, for his Expedition to *Guiana*.

So much has been said and written by others, on the Barbarity of this King towards that great Man, Sir *Walter Raleigh*, that we need make no Remarks at present on this Grant to him.

In the said Year 1616, *William Baffin* sailed on the Discovery of a North-west Passage to *China*, &c. even so far Northward as the 78th Degree of Latitude; and gave Name to a Bay in those Seas. Yet he returned Home without being able to find any Passage. This new Undertaking was at the Charge of Sir *Thomas Smith*, Sir *Dudley Diggs*, Sir *John Wolstenholme*, &c. Directors of the *Russia* Company, &c. In his Letter to the last-named Gentleman, he says, "That having, in three Years Time, coasted all, or near all, the Circumference of *Davis's* Streights, he found it to be no other than a great Bay, and no Hopes of a Passage.—But that some Advantage may be made of this Voyage, since there are here very great Plenty of those *Whales* called, by the *Biscayners*, *The grand Bay Whales*; the same may be pursued, and good Store of Oil may be made between the Middle of *July* and the last Day of *August*." There is not one Word of *Whale-bone* or *Whale-fins*. Thus there wanted not Men of Quality, Gentlemen, and Merchants, even in those earlier Times, to encourage every probable Scheme for the Advancement of the Nation's Commerce.

A fresh unsuccessful Attempt for a North-west Passage to *China*, by *William Baffin*.



The Vth Circumnavigation, but the 11th the Dutch sailing round the Globe.

A new Passage to India, by the South-west round Cape Horn, found out.

Nor were the *Hollanders* at all behind us in *new* Enterprizes; for, in this same Year, *William Cornelitz Schouten*, and *James Le Maire*, performed the third *Dutch* Circumnavigation of the Globe. Such as were not of their *East-India* Company, being prohibited to go to *India* either by the *Cape of Good Hope* eastward; or westward through the Streights of *Magellan*, some now began to think there might be another Passage thither westward, somewhere South of those Streights. This was first started by *Le Maire*, a Merchant of *Amsterdam*, joined by *William Cornelitz Schouten*, a Merchant of *Hoorne*. They fitted out two Ships (one of which was lost by Fire at *Port-Desire*) under the Command of the latter, *Anno* 1615; and, passing on south of the *Magellanic* Streights, he found a new and safer Streight, which he named after his Partner *Le Maire*, through which he sailed into the *South Sea*, having sailed almost into the 60th Degree of South Latitude before he got round the Cape, which he named after his Town of *Hoorne*, on the Isle named *Terra del Fuego*, lying in 57 Degrees 48 Minutes: Thence crossing the great southern Ocean, they came to *Jacatra*, (since named *Batavia*) where, notwithstanding this new and great Discovery, their Ship and Goods were seized by the President of the *Dutch East-India* Company, *Anno* 1516. So he and his Men took their Passage home in one of that Company's Ships, having performed their whole Circumnavigation in two Years and eighteen Days.

*N. B.* This new discovered South-west Passage to *India* was afterward shortened, *Anno* 1623, by a Way through the Streight of *Nassau*, to the North-west of *Le Maire's* Streight. And it was yet farther shortened, by discovering a new Streight, named *Brower's Streight*, *Anno* 1643; both found by *Hollanders*. Yet, since the Powers of *Europe* have made Treaties about the *East-India* Commerce, that South-west Passage is not made use of, unless for illicit Commerce with the *Spanish* Territories in the *South Sea*, or in case any of the other Powers should be at War with *Spain*.

In this same Year 1616, the *Dutch East-India* Company are said to have made a Dividend to their Proprietors of no less than 62½ per Cent. which (excepting that of 75 per Cent. *Anno* 1607) was the highest ever made by that Company. Sometimes those large Dividends were made but once in two Years, and sometimes in three Years; but of later Years they make annual Dividends, and sometimes twice in one Year.

At this Time very formidable in maritime Shipping.

Very early in this XVIIth Century, (according to *Morgan's History of Algiers*, Vol. ii. p. 628.) the *Algerines* (and, by their Example, those of *Tunis* and *Tripoli*) began to show themselves at Sea with square-sailed Ships, contrary to ancient Usage;—whereby the Use of *Gallies* and *Galliot*s was laid aside by them.—Those Corsairs soon grew so powerful, that, *Anno* 1616, we find a Letter of *Sir Francis Collington*, the *English* Minister in *Spain*, to the Duke of *Buckingham*, advising, that their whole Fleet consisted of forty Sail of tall Ships, their Admiral being of 500 Tons Burden; with which they struck Terror all along the *Spanish* Coasts, dividing their Force into two Squadrons, with one of which they blocked up the Port of *Malaga*, and with the other they cruised between *Lisbon* and *Sevill*. Considering the mean State of the naval Strength of the *Christian* Powers of *Europe* in those Times, this was truly a formidable Fleet: But those Rovers are scarcely able in our Days to send out such a Fleet; and, on the other hand, the *Christian* Powers are since become much more formidable in Shipping.

At this Time the 5th Voyage on the joint stock.

In this same Year 1616, the *English East-India* Company sent out five Ships, viz. one of 1000 Tons, one of 900, one of 800, one of 400, and one of 150 Tons Burden; and this was called their 5th Voyage on the Joint-stock: Yet we have not met with any Account of their 4th Voyage. In this 5th Voyage, they took a *Portuguese* Ship laden with Elephants Teeth, which they landed at *Suratt*, together with their own Ladings of Coral, Cloth, Tin, Wines, Strong Waters, &c. Thence they went to *Jacatra*; but the *Dutch*, having a Fort there already, used our Factory (settled there by a Grant from the King of *Bantam*) so rudely, (say our Voyagers) that our People were obliged to attack their Fleet; and ours being joined by *Sir Thomas Dale*, with six more Ships from *England*, and other Ships of the Company's at *Bantam*, it consisted of thirteen Sail of good Ships, whereby we beat the *Dutch* Fleet near *Jacatra*, as we also did in another Engagement on the Coast of *Sumatra*. Yet, in the End, five of our Ships were taken by the *Dutch*; we having before taken one of theirs: In the mean time, a Ship of ours from *England* brought an Account of Agreement at Home between the two Companies, which put an End to these Hostilities.—Afterwards our Ships at *Virando* in *Japan* joined with the *Dutch* (who now shewed our People all Friendship) in Applications to the Emperor, who granted all their Requests. In their Return to *Bantam*, they found a *French* Ship trading there, *Anno* 1621; and ours returned that Year home, laden with Pepper, Silk, Cloves, and Benjamin. In this same Voyage, one of our Ships sailed to *Mocha* in the *Red-Sea*, and settled a Factory there for the first Time, by Permission of the *Turkish* Aga.

A French Ship in the East-Indies, Anno 1621.

An English Factory settled at *Acaba* in *Arabia*.

In the same Year, eight Ships sailed from *London* and *Plymouth*, for the Country since named *New England*, and carried thence great Quantities of Fish and Oil for *Spain* and *Portugal*; as they did also in the Year 1718: Yet that Country was not as yet planted.

War between the English and Dutch in East-India.

The Accounts our Voyage-writers give in those Times are often vague and confused. They pretend, that the Princes and Chiefs of the *Banda* Isles did, in a solemn Writing, resign those Isles (so famous for *Nutmegs* and *Cloves*) in full Propriety to the King of *Great-Britain* for ever; declaring, that they never acknowledged the *Dutch* as their Sovereigns; and that, in token of their Subjection, they would annually send a Branch of *Nutmegs* to our King.—Whereupon our People erected Forts there, and warned the *Dutch* to come thither no more.—Yet the latter found Means to surprise both our Ships at *Pooloway*; and at *Bantam*, instead of a friendly Accommodation of those Differences, the Factories of the two Companies fell to fighting: And the *Dutch* insisted on the Isle of *Poolaroon* as the Condition of restoring our two Ships; and, moreover, in 1618, they took two more of our Ships.



A.D.  
1617

In the 11d Year of King James I's Reign, Anno 1604, that Prince had, by a new Charter, confirmed all the former Charters of the Company of Merchant-Adventurers; and, in the XVth of his Reign, Anno 1617, he again confirmed all their former Powers and Privileges, for their trading to the Netherlands and to Germany, with the Woollen Manufactures of England, exclusive of all who were not free of that Company. Both which Charters did nevertheless still reserve to the Mayor, Constables, and Fellowship of the Merchants of the Staple of England, full Liberty to trade into the said Limits. "Yet (according to *Mahynes* their professed Enemy) the Merchant-Adventurers Company increased their arbitrary Proceedings more and more, and enlarged the Sums to be paid for the Freedom thereof, &c. So that the Merchants of the Staple gradually lost their Privileges, and all others were compelled to conform to the Rules and Measures of the Merchant-Adventurers Company, whose Members were at this Time about 4000 Persons," [i. e. in fact, almost all who traded in the Woollen Manufacture to Germany and the Netherlands.]

The Merchant-Adventurers Company of England has their Powers and Privileges farther confirmed.

The Rise of the Power of the Merchant-Adventurers Company proves the Ruin of the Staplers Company.

We are at length got into the XVIIth Tome of the *Fœdera*, on the 1st and 2d Pages whereof we find King James's Creation of the great Sir Francis Bacon, (who was at that Time Lord Keeper of the Great Seal) to be Lord High Chancellor of England, with the very same Appointments as he had before as Lord Keeper, and as other Lord Chancellors had enjoyed, viz. "542 l. 15 s. for Salary, and 200 l. [or 50 l. each Term] for his Attendance in the Star-Chamber; also 300 l. over and above the said Allowance, with 60 l. per Annum for twelve Tons of Wine."

Salaries and Pensions of a Lord Chancellor;

And (Folio 5. *ibidem*) King James, in the same Year, grants, "To William Segar, Garter King-at-Arms, in consideration of the Smallness of the Fees of his Office, an annual Pension of ten Pounds: And to William Cambden, Clarencieux King-at-Arms, 20 l. yearly, for the like Reason: And the same to Richard St. George, Norroy King-at-Arms. Also an annual Pension of 13 l. 6 s. 8 d. to each of the Heralds."

and of the Kings and Heralds at Arms.

King James, being on his Progress to Scotland, issued out the following extraordinary Proclamation, which, in our Days, (as elsewhere observed) would be thought not a little arbitrary, viz. "He strictly commands all Noblemen, Knights, and Gentlemen, who have Mansion-houses in the Country, to depart within twenty Days after the Date thereof, with their Wives and Families, out of the City and Suburbs of London, and to return to their several Habitations in the Country, there to continue and abide until the End of the Summer-Vacation, to perform the Duties and Charge of their Places and Service; and likewise, by Housekeeping, to be a Comfort unto their Neighbours, in order to renew and revive the laudable Custom of Hospitality in their respective Countries. Excepting, however, such as have necessary Occasion to attend in our City of London for Term-business, or other urgent Occasions, to be signified to and approved by our Privy-Council."

King James commands the Nobles and Gentry to retire to their Estates in the Country during the Summer.

On this Occasion we shall here only farther remark, That King Henry IV. of France, after the Peace of *Vervins*, issued a parallel Proclamation Anno 1598, (which possibly King James thought a good Precedent, having likewise, on sundry other Occasions, testified a Fondness for imitating that able Prince in Matters of State-Policy, perhaps without duly considering the Difference of the Constitution, Temper, &c. of the two Kingdoms) commanding his Nobility and Gentry to retire to their Estates, improve their Lands, and keep the Peace of their respective Countries.

A parallel prior Instance by King Henry IV. of France.

We shall just observe, under this same Year, (from Folio 9. of the XVIIth Tome of the *Fœdera*) that we now meet with the first Commission to Sir John Digby (afterward Earl of Bristol) from King James, for treating with King Phillip III. of Spain, for a Marriage between Charles Prince of Wales, and the Infanta Maria of Spain, King Philip's Daughter; a Treaty, fruitless at last, and which lasted about eight Years, and proved no small Detriment to the Public.

King James's first Commission to treat of the Prince of Wales's Marriage with the Infanta of Spain.

In this same Year 1617, the *Hollanders* first settled and fortified on the Isle of Goree on the African Coast, near Cape Verd. The *English* long after, viz. Anno 1663, took it from the Dutch, but restored it in 1664. In the Year 1677, the French took it from the Dutch, and held it till the Year 1758, when it was retaken by Great Britain; and is now again stipulated to be yielded up to France.

Holland settles on the Isle of Goree, which was seized by England Anno 1663, and restored Anno 1664; and lastly seized on by France in 1677, and taken by Great Britain Anno 1758.

It is but a small and barren Isle, said to be without either Wood or good Water: Yet its having a safe Harbour and Anchorage, rendered it convenient to the French, because of their Factories on the Coast of the neighbouring Continent, (the principal whereof, viz. Fort-Louis in the River of Senegal, the English took from the French in the said Year 1758) at which Factories the French traded for Gold, Slaves, Hides, Ostrich-Feathers, Bees-wax, Gum-Senegal, (an extremely useful Commodity) Millet, Ambergris, &c.; and is, by the Preliminaries of this Year 1762, agreed to be left to Great Britain.

Fort-Louis in Senegal River taken by England from France, Anno 1758.

In this same Year, the Quarrels at Spitzbergen, about the Whale Fishing, ran very high, between the English and Dutch, the former seizing on Part of their Oil: And this is the first time we find Mention of Fins or Whalebone being brought home with the Blubber or Oil; although probably before this Time it came into use for Women's Stays, &c. by means of the Biscay Whale-fishers.

Whale-fins first mentioned to be brought home with the Oil, in the Whale fishery.

1618

In the next Year, King James (as King of Scotland) incorporated a Number of English, Scots, and Zealanders, to be a new Company to fish at Spitzbergen; and much Shipping, Provisions, &c. were contracted for: Yet, after all their Preparations, this Scottish Patent was annulled; and it was agreed, That the East-India Adventurers should still join Stock with the Russia Company, and be one Joint-Company for the Whale-fishery. Thirteen Ships were thereupon sent thither: But the Zealanders proving superior there, and being exasperated at last Year's seizing of their Oil, &c.

A Scots abortive Patent for the Whale Fishery is annulled, and the East-India and Russia Companies join Stocks for the Spitzbergen Fishery.



and their Disappointment by rescinding the above-named *Scots* Patent, they attacked, overpowered, rifled, and dispersed the *English* Ships; most of them returning home empty.

A. D.  
1618

The Management of the *Whale-fishing* at *Spitzbergen* different from that in our Days described.

The Manner of managing the *Whale-fishing* of both Nations was then quite different from what it is in our Days. The *Whales*, in those early Times, having never been disturbed, (say our Voyagers) resorted to the Bays near the Shore, whereby their Blubber was easily landed at *Spitzbergen*, where they erected Cookeries, [i. e. Coppers, &c. for boiling their Oil] which Cookeries they left standing from Year to Year, and only brought home the purified Oil and the *Whale-bone*: The *English*, having been the first in that Fishery, kept Possession of the best Bays. The *Hollanders*, coming later, were obliged to find Bays farther North: Yet the *Danes*, who came later into this Trade than the *Dutch*, got in between the *English* and *Dutch*.—The *Hamburgers* came after the *Danes*;—and after them came the *French*, and also the *Biscayners*, (who, though older *Whale-fishers* than any in *Europe*, except the *Norwegians*, had not however fallen into this Method, but by the Example of *England* and the rest, and who were forced to set up their Cookeries still farther off. But, since those Times, the *Whales* are less frequent in the Bays, and are most commonly among the Openings of the *Ice* farther from Land, which obliges the Ships to follow them thither. So that the Blubber is now cut from the killed *Whales* in small Pieces at the Ship's Side, and their Casks therewith filled; and thus brought home to be boiled and purified, and the *Whale-fins* also to be cleaned at home. This latter Method, however, of *Fishing* being often found dangerous and perilous to Shipping, it discouraged our *English* Adventurers, who then traded in a Company; so that they soon after relinquished that Fishery; and so it remained till the Reign of King *Charles* the Second.

The *Whale* drop the *Whale-fins*.

King *James*'s new Charter of Powers to the *East-India* Company.

The *English East-India* Company sending out six Ships, in the Year 1618, for *India*, under the Command in chief of Sir *Thomas Dale*; we find (in the XVIIth Tome, p. 56. of the *Fædera*) that King *James* I. to add the greater Weight to that Voyage, granted to him a special Commission to govern that Fleet, as well by Common as by Martial Law. Also, to seize on the Ships and Merchandize of any others of his Subjects, who should be found navigating within the Company's Limits without their Licence; half the Value of such Seizures to belong to the Crown, and the other half to the Company.

The *Whale* fisheries in the *West-India* Company.

We have seen King *James*'s Commission to Sir *Walter Raleigh*, Anno 1616, for the Project of finding the supposed rich Gold Mines of *Guiana*: In the Year following, he failed out on that Adventure, with twelve Ships, two of which deserted him before he arrived at *Guiana*, where, however, he could never find the Marks he had left there; although his Son and Captain *Kemys* failed a vast Way up the River *Oronoquo*, in quest of it to no Purpose. But, being narrowly watched by Count *Gondemar*, the *Spanish* Minister at King *James*'s Court, and perhaps (as many do probably think) given up to be a Sacrifice to the projected Match between *Charles* Prince of *Wales* and the *Infanta* of *Spain*; King *James* was induced, Anno 1618, to issue the following Proclamation, in Substance, viz, "That whereas he had licensed *Raleigh* and others, to undertake a Voyage to "*Guiana*, where they pretended great Probabilities to make Discovery of rich Gold Mines;—in "*which Licence we did, by express Limitation and Caution, restrain them from any Act of Hostility, Wrong, or Violence, upon the Territories of any Princes in Amity with us,—and more "*particularly of those of our dear Brother the King of Spain. All which, notwithstanding, we are "*since informed by common Fame, that they have (by an hostile Invasion of the Town of St. Thome, being under the Obedience of our said dear Brother the King of Spain, and by killing of "*divers of the Inhabitants thereof, his Subjects, and after, burning and sacking the said Town) ma- "*liciously broken and infringed the Peace and Amity which hath been so happily established, and so "*long inviolably continued, between us and the Subjects of both our Crowns: We have therefore "*held it fit, to make a public Declaration of our own utter Mistrust and Detestation of the said In- "*solencies and Excesses. And, for the clearing of the Truth of the said common Fame, we do "*hereby strictly charge all our Subjects, that have any particular Understanding and Notice "*thereof, immediately to discover the same to some of our Privy-Council,—upon Pain of our "*highest Displeasure, &c.*" (*Fædera*, Tome XVII. Folio 90.)**********

Raleigh put to Death by King *James*'s Order.

Upon *Raleigh*'s Return, without Gold, King *James* disavowed his having given him Authority to sail to *Guiana*, although he had privately received of him a Scheme of the whole Design, with the Country and the River of *Oronoquo*, &c. described particularly. He could not, however, be put to Death on Account of this Enterprize, because he had King *James*'s Commission for it; but as he had been found guilty, Anno 1603, of a pretended Conspiracy with Lord *Grey*, &c. for dethroning King *James*, in favour of that King's Cousin Lady *Arabella Stuart*, and kept twelve Years in the Tower of *London*, (where he wrote his celebrated 1st Part of the History of the World) to please the Court of *Spain* he was (in the 77th Year of his Age) executed on that old Sentence in this same Year 1618, to the no small Disreputation of King *James*, and the infinite Regret of all good Men.

An exclusive Patent for two new-Pro- jects, viz. 1st, For taking up Ballast or Gravel out of Rivers and Harbour: and, 2dly, For raising greater Quantities of Water by an Engine. King *James*'s Pro- clamation against new Foundations in *London*.

In the said Tome XVII. Folio 102. of the *Fædera*, King *James* grants an exclusive Patent to *John Gilbert*, "for the sole making and vending of an Instrument which he called a *Water-plough*; "*for the taking up of Sand, Gravel, &c. out of the River Thames, and other Rivers and Havens:*" —[probably the same now used by the *Ballast-men*]—"And of an Engine also invented by him, for "*the raising of Waters in greater Quantity than heretofore known, and to be moved and driven "*either by some Stream of Water, or, for want of that, by Strength of Horses."**

In the same Year, (*Ibidem*, Folio 117.) we have a Proclamation of King *James*'s, for restraining of Buildings on new Foundations in *London*, or within two Miles of any of the Gates of that City. Also, for restraining the immoderate Confluence of People thither. Wherein the same Reasons are assigned as in the Restraint published Anno 1602, by Queen *Elizabeth*; but which, in modern Times, would not be esteemed of sufficient Weight to require any such Restraints in either Case.

The



A. D. 1618 The King hereby also prescribes the Manner of rebuilding of all Houses in London for the future, in respect to the Height of the Stories and Thickness of the Walls; the latter to be either of Brick or Stone; with the Form of the Windows and Shops, &c. He also directs all Sheds and other Nuisances to be removed. "All which Regulations shall be made" (says the King) "upon Pain of such Censure as our High Court of Star-Chamber shall inflict."

In Tome XVII. Folio 119. of the *Fadera*, King James issued a special Commission to his Chancellor, and sundry other Lords and Gentlemen, "for the Removal of Nuisances in the Grounds called *Lincoln's-Inn Fields*, situated in a Place much planted round about with the Dwellings of Noblemen and Gentlemen of Quality; which Grounds" (says he) "if they were reduced into fair and goodly Walks, would be a Matter of great Ornament to the City," [of London] "also of Pleasure and Freshness for the Health and Recreation of the Inhabitants thereabout, and for the Sight and Delight of Ambassadors and Strangers coming to our Court and City.—The said Commissioners are therefore directed to lay out the said *Lincoln's-Inn Fields* into regular Walks, &c. in such Form as, by *Inigo Jones* Esquire, the Surveyor-General of our Works, (and one of the said Commissioners) shall be drawn by way of Map. The Expence thereof to be defrayed by Collections or Contributions from the most substantial Inhabitants of the adjacent Parishes of *St. Martin's*, and *St. Giles's in the Fields*, *St. Mary le Savoy*, *St. Clement's*, *St. Andrew's*, *St. Dunstan's*, and *St. Bride's*: And a List of such as will not contribute shall be laid before us. A Treasurer to be elected out of the Contributors. The Master of the Rolls is hereby directed to collect the Contributions of the two Serjeants-Inns, the four Inns of Court, and the eight Inns of Chancery." The above-named Buildings round *Lincoln's-Inn Fields* were originally erected under the Direction of the said *Inigo Jones* Esquire, who certainly was an Honour to our Nation for his eminent Skill in Architecture. Some of which Buildings remain intire at this Time, on the South and West Sides of *Lincoln's-Inn Fields*, and also on the South Side of the adjoining Street called *Great Queen-street*. And the Remains of the after-neglected Ground-plots laid out by him, are remembered by many still living.

On Page 121. *Ibidem*, we have King James's special Licence to *David Ramsay* and *Thomas Wild-gosse*, "for the sole Use and Benefit of certain Discoveries and Inventions. 1st, For ploughing of Land without Horses or Oxen; 2dly, For improving of barren Grounds; 3dly, For raising of Water from any low Place to the Houses of Noblemen and Gentlemen, and to Cities and Towns; and, 4thly, To make Boats, for the Carriage of Burdens and Passengers, to run upon the Water as swift in Calms, and more fast in Storms, than Boats full sailed in great Winds."

At this Time the Fishery of the *United Netherlands* was got to a very great Height; for which we have the undoubted Authority of the *Grand Pensionary De Witt*, in his Book intitled, *The Interest of Holland*. Sir *Walter Raleigh* had taken much Pains to gain all possible Knowledge of it for King James's Information; and *De Witt* seems to give Credit to *Raleigh's* Account of its Magnitude, as appears by the following Paragraph, viz.

"And indeed, if that be true, which Sir *Walter Raleigh* affirms, who made diligent Enquiry thereinto for King James's Information, viz. That the *Hollanders* fished on the Coasts of Great Britain with no fewer than 3000 Ships, and 50,000 Men; and that they employed, and set to Sea, to transport and sell the Fish so taken, and to make Returns thereof, near 9000 Ships more, and 150,000 Men beside, by Sea and Land; and, if we hereunto add what he saith further, viz. That [every] twenty Busses do [one Way or other] maintain 8000 People; and that the *Hollanders* had, in all, no fewer than 20,000 Ships at Sea; as also, that their Fishing, Navigation, and Traffic by Sea, with its Dependencies, since that Time to the Year 1667, is increased one Third more; I say, if that be so, we may then easily conclude, that the Sea is a special Means of *Holland's* Subsistence."

In another Place *De Witt* asserts, "That, in the Province of *Holland*, the Fishery alone maintains 450,000 People."

With respect to the *Whale* Fishing of the *Hollanders*, *De Witt* quotes *Lieven-Van-Aitzma*, who says, "That the *Whale-fishery* to the Northward employs above 12,000 Men at Sea;" which shews, that the *Dutch* had probably near 300 Sail of Ships employed in the *Whale-fishery* about 100 Years ago, at a Time when *England* had none at all employed therein.

The Colony of *Virginia* went on increasing, and had by this Time planted considerable Quantities of *Tobacco* there, which now began to be well taken off at Home. The old Way of sailing to that Colony by the *Caribbee* Isles, was still, in this Year 1618, generally practised. Sir *Samuel Argall*, the then Governor, finding this Colony in a thriving Way, began to have his Eye on the *French*, who, about the Year 1616, had crossed the River of *St. Lawrence*, and had a Settlement in the Country then named *Acadia*, (a Part of that Province named *Nova Scotia*) and also somewhat farther Southward on Part of what is now called *New-England*. But he drove the *French* from *Port-Royal*, since named *Annapolis-Royal*, and also from another small Settlement of theirs, and took a Ship riding before it. Some of whom went home to *France*, and others of them sailed up the River of *St. Lawrence*, and settled in *Canada*. We are here to observe, that the *English*, from the very Beginning of their Planting on the Continent of *America*, had ever deemed *Nova Scotia* to be a Part of *North-Virginia*, just in the same Sense as *Georgia*, more lately, and before it took that Name, was undoubtedly deemed a Part of *South Carolina*, though not then planted on. For at this Time, all the Country North of *Cape Henry* (before it was planted and divided into separate Governments) was known by the sole Name of *Virginia*, which being the Mother *English* Colony on that Continent, and its Patent extending to the northernmost Parts in *America*, all the Country of what was at this Time planted in *Virginia*, had then the Appellation of *North-Virginia*.

On



And the *Dutch* expelled from *Hudson's* River.

On the same Cruise, and for the same Reason, Sir *Samuel Argall* dislodged some *Dutchmen*, who, under Pretence of a Purchase from Captain *Hudson*, from whom that River took its Name, had seated themselves on *Hudson's* River, in what is now named *New-York* Colony, and which the *Dutch* had then named *New-Netherlands*. Yet they again soon re-settled and multiplied there.

A. D.  
1613

Remarks on the Conduct of the first Planters towards the *Indians* of *Virginia*, and on the Benefits of keeping well with the native *Indians*.

Whether the *Indians* of *Virginia* had received bad Impressions of our first *English* Planters, some of whom through Rashness might have used some sort of Violence towards them, is not, at this Distance of Time, and through partial Representations, so easily to be determined; but it is certain, that the *Indians* destroyed many *English* People in those Times; and that they, in Retaliation, made great Havock of the *Indians*, who at first were very numerous along that Coast, so as to have either destroyed them all, or else driven such as remained of them up into the inland Countries. Certainly, whenever it can be done with Safety, it is of vast Benefit to any such Plantation to live well with the native Savages, who may be many Ways subservient to their Interest, more especially by driving a very considerable Traffic with them for Peltry, [*i. e.* Furs and Skins] in Exchange for that Sort of Woollen Cloth called *Duff*, Guns, Gun-Powder, Lead Shot, Hatchets, Knives, Scissars, Needles and Thread, *Red Oker* for painting their Bodies, &c. Also by engaging their Friendship, in Opposition to those of the Colonies of the other *European* Nations at Variance with them; of which our other Continent-Colonies have since had sufficient Experience. We ought, however, on this Occasion, to do the Managers of the *Virginia* Company the Justice to observe, that, even so early as this same Year 1618, they had formed a Design to erect a College for the Conversion of the *Indians* to *Christianity*, although it proved afterward abortive.

The *Hulst* 'ers master the whole Fleet of *Spanish* Galleons, and gain an immense Treasure.

The *Dutch* in *Europe* went on very successfully in their Captures at Sea of both *Spanish* and *Portuguese* Shipping; but of all their Expeditions, (says *Voltaire*, in his *General History of Europe*, Tome VI. Chap. xi.) that of Admiral *Peter Hen* was the most profitable to them; he having, in this same Year 1618, mastered and taken the intire Fleet of Galeons homeward bound, whereby he carried Home no less than twenty Millions of Livres.

*Batavia* first fortified by the *Dutch*, and some Part of its History.

In this Year, the *Hollanders* began to fortify the Port of *Jacatra*, (since called *Batavia*) thereby to exclude the *English* from resorting to it. The *Javans* opposing it, were assisted by the *English* from *Bantam* with Cannon and Ships, wherewith they drove away the *Dutch* Ships of War; yet, in the End, the *Dutch* stood their Ground, and kept Possession of *Batavia*, and also of their Factory at *Bantam*, after many Struggles with the *English* Company's Ships, and much Slaughter between them, and also with those of *Bantam*. After which, this new City of *Batavia* increased very much in People and Commerce, (its Haven capable of 1000 Sail of Ships) although it was in vain attacked by the King of *Java*, then called Emperor of *Materan*, by Sea and Land, Anno 1630; and again, by the *Bantamese*, Anno 1655. Hither they import vast Quantities of *European* Merchandize, for the *Javans*, and also for the *Chinese*, who come hither in their large Vessels: It is indeed a Magazine for all the Productions of *India*, *Japan*, and the *Spice-Islands*; it is the Centre of all the *Dutch* Commerce; and its Governor-General lives in the State of a Sovereign Prince, his Forces being reckoned 20,000 or more: And in *Java*, the *Moluccoes*, *Ceylon*, and *Malacca*, some have reckoned half a Million of People subjected to the *Dutch* Company, who, in *India*, are strong enough to expel all the other *European* Nations; and they send more *European* Merchandize to *India* than perhaps all the rest of *Europe* do together. The *Dutch* Governors of *Batavia* have, from time to time, added many new Fortifications and Outworks to that City, which is about six Miles in Circumference, and contains about 80,000 People. They have likewise built many Forts and Redoubts, at proper Distances, for several Miles round about, for the Safety of their Plantations, Farms, and Pleasure-Houses; so as to be deemed long since out of Danger from any successful Attack from the Natives, according to *Nieuboff's* Voyages, published Anno 1676, who then reckoned 6720 fighting Men in it, beside the *Dutch* Inhabitants, and the Families of great Numbers of *Chinese*, *Malayans*, *Amboyne*, *Moors*, and *Javanese*. They have Sugar-houses, Powder-mills, Paper-mills, and all other Conveniencies, without being obliged to depend on the Uncertainty of Supplies from *Europe*. And their Coffee is reckoned next to that of *Mocha* for Goodness. They have also Pepper, Rice, Wax, *Benzoin*; also Magazines of Iron, Timber, and Naval Stores, Founderies for Cannon, Docks for Ship-building, &c.

*Trinity* Isle given to the Town of *Hull* for their Whale Fishery.

The *English* *Russia* Company were now disputing with the *Hull* Men their Whale-fishing at the Isle of *Trinity*, lying in the North Sea towards *Spitzbergen*, that Company claiming an exclusive Right to that Fishery; yet the *Hull* Ships having first discovered that Isle, and very early fished at and near it, it was granted to the Corporation of *Hull*, by King *James*, in the said Year 1618, for their Whale-fishing, according to *Cambden's* Annals.

The first *English* *African* Company erected, but is soon after dissolved.

Although the *English* (as we have seen) had, so early as the Year 1536, resorted for Commerce to *Guinea* or the West Coast of *Africa*, yet, by Reason of certain Losses and Disappointments they had met with in that Traffic, they became negligent thereof, and even seem to have discontinued it intirely, until this Year 1618; when King *James* I. granted an exclusive Charter to Sir *Robert Rich*, and other *Londoners*, for raising a Joint-stock for a Trade to *Guinea*. Nevertheless, as separate Traders would not forbear resorting to that Coast, such Disputes arose between this Company and them, as soon ended in the Dissolution of that Company, whose Proprietors withdrew their Shares. This occasioned that Trade to lie neglected during the rest of this King's Reign, and also some Part of his Son's Reign, whilst the *Hollanders* persisted in improving their own Trade on this Coast. That short-lived Company had soon spent the greatest Part of their Capital; the Gold and Drug-Trade alone not being sufficient to support Factories and Forts there; there not having as yet been any Trade for Negro Slaves for our own *American* Island Plantations, scarcely as yet existing.